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THE COLAS-Vol. II (Part II)

# THE COLAS

BY

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#### THE COLAS

The following abbreviations are used for the names of districts:—

Anantapur	• •	• •	An.
North Arcot	• •	• •	NA.
South Arcot		• •	SA.
Bellary	• •	• •	Bel.
Chingleput	• •	• •	Ch.
Chittoor	, • •		C.
Coimbatore	• •		Coi.
Cuddapah	• •		Cud.
Ganjam	• •		$G_j$ .
Godavari			God.
Guntur	• •	• •	Gu.
South Kanara	• •	• •	SK.
Krishna		• •	Kr.
Kurnool	• •	• •	Kur.
Madras	• •	• •	Ms.
Madura	• •	• •	Md.
Malabar	• •	• •	Mal.
Nellore	• •	• •	Nel.
Ramnad	• •	• •	Rd.
Salem	• •	• •	Sm.
Tanjore	• •	• •	Tj.
Tinnevelly	• •		Tin.
Trichinopoly	• •		Tri.
Vizagapatam		• •	Viz.
Cochin	• •	<b>.</b> •	Cn.
Mysore	• •	• •	Mys.
Pudukkottah	• •	• •	Pd.
Travancore	• •	• •	Tv.

Also, caturvēdi-mangalam is abbreviated into catm., and n-d. signifies 'no date.'

# APPENDIX.

#### RĀJAKĒSARI KULŌTTUNGA I—(A.D. 1070—1120).1

Inscriptions with Saka dates only.

Bēcarākh Mārēnahaļļi (Mys.)—Ś. 99(7)—Fragment.
192 of 1911; EC. ix, Ht. 101.2

- Simhācalam (Viz.)—Ś. 102 (1)—pugal śūlnda puṇari.³ The whole nāḍu gives 422½ māḍai comprising some taxes as dēvadāna iraiyili. Ten māḍa given for the ardhajāma by Sandhivigrahi Madhurāntaka Brahmamārāyar spent in digging a tank in Uḍuttavāḍai, a dēvadāna of the temple, apparently of Lakṣmīnarasimha.

  363 of 1899; SII. vi. 1144.
- Year 2.—Ārppākkam (Ch.)—tiru manni viļangu. Rājak. Rājēndra. Land for two lamps, tiruviļakku-paṭṭi, to Tiruvil Viṇṇagar Ālvār by queen Trailōkyamahādēvi, one on behalf of her mother Umai-nangai and the other for Vikramakēsari Pallavaraiyar. Liquid measure Arumolidēvan. 138 of 1923.
  - "
    Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Śrī Kulōttunga. Fifteen kāśu for a lamp on the top of the hill during iravai-sandhi in the temple of ūr-pāgan-goṇḍaruļiya-nāyanār. Rate of interest was ½ kāśu per kāśu.

    147 of 1906.
    - Kandamangalam (SA.)—tiru manni vilangu. Rājak. Rājēndra. Sheep for lamp. 358 of 1917.
  - "Kölār (Mys.)—tiru manni viļangu. Rājak. Rājēndra. Adigārigaļ Vīrašikhāmaņi Mūvēndavēļār inspected the temple and appointed a committee to make allotments to the various shrines including those of Brahmāṇī, Īśvarī, Vaiṣṇavī, Indrāṇī, Mahāśāstā and

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Mallapadēva's Piţhāpuram inscription EI. iv, p. 227 gives a reign of fifty years to Kulöttunga I.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Gives regnal year 6.

<sup>\*</sup>As in SII. ii, 58. Proof of Kalinga conquest ARE. 1900, paragraph 22.

Sūryadēva. One māḍai was equal to two kāśu, one kāśu to 2¾ kalam paddy.

131 of 1892; SII. iii, 66.4

- Year 2.—Madam (NA.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Lamp. 281 of 1919.
  - " Puttali (Ch.)—vīramē tuņaiyāga tyāgamē-yaṇiyāgaccelginga Kulōttungan-āna kali kaḍinda veṇkuḍai nilal
    vīrasimhāsanattu puvanamuluduḍai yāļ uḍamım
    vīrgirundaruliya kō vīraśēkhara-dēva. Seven vēli of
    land by the queen abovementioned to Paraśurāmīśvaram uḍaiyār at Puttali after sanction of her
    husband. 156 of 1923.5
  - " Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—Ś. 994—Rājēndra Cöļadēva— Assembly of Aparājita-catm. gave 7 vēli of land for expenses in temple. 133 of 1930.
  - "
    Tiruvālangāḍu (C.)—tiru manni viļangum. Rājak.
    Rājēndra. Royal order that twenty-five families of Śankarappāḍi should be settled at a part of Tiruvālangāḍu, to be called Rājēndra-śolap-pāḍi, the settlers to supply oil for fifteen lamps in the temple.

    14 of 1896; SII. iii. 65.
    - Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—tiru manni viļangum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Sēnāpati Paranṛpa-rākṣasa Vīra-cōļa Iļangōvēļār gave 240 current kāśu for purchasing twelve vēli lands for the temple from the sabhā of Maṇali alias Śinga-Viṣṇu-catm. and the ūr of four other villages, two in the same nāḍu and the rest in another. One vēli was 2000 kuļi by the 16—span rod; one kāśu was worth four kalam of paddy. Mentions vaḍugapperuvaļi. Also taxes named: antarāya and kuḍimai including pūp-pon, pañca-vāram, vēlik-kāśu, nīr-vilai, and veṭṭi, muṭṭaiyāl, eccōrruk-kūrrunel. These were to be paid by the

<sup>4</sup>Same as 479 of 1911. EC. x Kl. 108 and 106 d. Ascribed to Kulo. II at ARE. 1923, II. 36.

villagers who sold the lands, they having been paid irai-dravyam as well as vilai-dravyam.

106 of 1892; SII. iii. 64=131 of 1912 (ARE. 1913, II. 6 and 33).

Year 2.—Uyyakkondān-tirumalai (Tri.)—pūmiyum tiruvum.
Rājak. Udaiyār Rājēndra. Seven kāśu for three lamps (śandi-vilakku) by a Brahmin lady to Tirukkarkudi-vilumiya-dēva. 465 of 1908.6

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Valuvūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tiru-madandaiyum<sup>†</sup>
Tribhuvana-cakravartin Rājēndra. One hundred
kāśu given for a lamp, turned into land.

425 of 1912.

- Year 3.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājak.
  Rājēndra. Fragment. Mentions Perunguri-sabhā of
  Jananātha-catm. in Muḍic-cōṇāḍu, a sub-division of
  Kalyāṇapuram-koṇḍa-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. 497 of 1920.
  - Avani (Mys.)—tiru manni valara iru kuvadanaiya. Rājak. Rājēndra. A general assembly of all the dēśams including 78 nādus of Niranda-śōlamaṇdalam, 48,000 pūmis of Jayangoṇḍa-śōla-maṇdalam and the Perumbaḍai-valangai-mahāsēnai was held at the suggestion of the king, and it fixed the schedule of taxes to be levied in the eighteen Viṣayas.

464 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 49 (a) and p. xxviii.

Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—tiru manni viļangum. A sabhā sold 3 vēli of land with water-rights for 60 kāśu to the temple of Attiyūr-āļvār, and undertook to pay all the taxes thereon by taxing themselves (nāngaļē ūr-mēlē varindu iruppām).

522 of 1919.

\*Contra ARE. 1909. II. 45.
The date of this record is A.D. 1071, Nov. 29, (ARE. 1914. App. D).

ARE. 1913 II 43 ascribes this introduction and also pūmiyum tiruvum to Rājēndra III who was a Parakēsari.

\*458 from Uttanür is identical—EC. x Mb. 119. See also Kölär 42 (n.-d.) of MAR, 1909-10, p. 29.

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Year 3.—Lālguḍi (Tri.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga.

Fragment stating that annual settlements of land revenue impeded the agricultural operations and the regular payment of taxes in Sembiyan-kāṭṭūr in Kalār-kūṛram.

142 of 1929.

Nandanavana (Mys.)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājak. Rājēndra. An enquiry into temple affairs.

186 of 1911; EC. x, Sd. 92.

Punganūr (NA.)—Rājak. Rājēndra. Mentions Rājēndra-śōļap-periyēri at Kunganūr. 540 of 1906.

Śōmangalam (Ch.)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Mahāsabhā of Śōmangalam alias Rāja-śikhāmaṇi-catm. regulated the administration of endowments in the temple of Citrakūṭam.

182 of 1901; SII. iii. 67; vii 392.

Tirumakkōṭṭai (Tj.)—Kulōttunga-cōladēva. Fourteen kāśu for a lamp, interest being † tirumam per month per kāśu. 267 of 1917.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Fragment. 349 of 1902; SII. vii, 979.

Tiruppulivanam (Ch.)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājēndra-cōļa-dēva. Ninety sheep for lamp by Nambirāṭṭiyār Śēnai Ārāvamudināna Trailōkyamādēviyār. 395 of 1923.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—tiru manni viļangum. Rājak. Rājēndra-cōļa-dēva. Sale, by the ūr of Ennūr, of 2 vēli and 1½ kāṇi of land and 50 kuļi for residence of the labourers (uļu-kuḍi) for 40 kāśu. The kuḍimai and antarāyam¹o to be paid by the ūr. The sale included certain irrigation rights. The land was to be set apart for midday services in the temple and for feeding a vaidik Brahmin or a Sivayōgi.

133 of 1912.

<sup>&</sup>quot;No introduction; still may be a record of Kulöttunga I who is called Tribhuvanacakravartin in a fifth year record from Tribhuvani (197 of 1909).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Details given, cf. 131 of 1912 (ante):

- Year 3.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—tiru manni vilangum. Rājēndra. Fragment. 185 of 1919.
  - ,, Triśūlam (Ch.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Gift of 150 kalam of paddy yielding 37½ kalam as interest at 3 kuruni per kalam per annum for offerings. 315 of 1901; SII. vii. 541.
  - "  $Uttan\bar{u}r \quad (Mys.) tiru \quad manni \quad valara. \quad See \quad under$   $\bar{A}vani \quad (ante). \quad 458 \quad of \quad 1911; \quad EC. \quad x \quad Mb. \quad 119.$
- Year 4.—Bāhūr (Pondicherry)—tiru manni vilanga. Rājak. Rājēndra. Lamp. 180 of 1902; SII. vii, 807.
  - "

    Kāvantandalam (Ch.)<sup>11</sup>—tiru manni vilanga. Rājak.

    Rājēndra. Proceedings of the mahāsabhā of

    Kāyvān—tandalam on some payments due from

    them to the temple. Incomplete.

    206 of 1901; SII. iii, 77.

Kīlūr (SA.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra. 32 cows for a lamp. 247 of 1902; SII. vii, 875.

"Kokkarāyanpēt (Sm.)—pugaļ mādu viļanga. Rājak.
Cakravartin Kulōttunga. Details of provision for offering for the health of the emperor made by Gangai-koṇḍān Ammaiyappan alias Mādhavarāja.

1)

468 of 1913.

- "Mahādānapuram (Tri.)—tiru manni viļanga. Rājak. Rājēndra. Land purchased from the sabhā of Śōlakula-māṇikka-catm., and given to the temple. § nilam sold for four kāśu; the land was of the fourteenth grade, and 6 kāśu was taken as iraidravyam to make it tax-free. 386 of 1903.12
- " Saļukki (NA.)—pūmiyum tiruvum. Rājak. Rājēndra. Land to temple by the nagaram of Šōlakēraļapuram for the benefit of a person who fell in a fight (nagara

<sup>11</sup>Thursday, 7 Nov., A.D. 1073—Kielhorn, El. vii, p. 2.

12ARE. 1904, paragraph 21, says that this record shows Kulōttunga's influence in the Cōļa country in this year. The war between Adhirājēndra and the usurper must, it is argued, have taken place subsequently, though the latter is admitted to have been in possession of Kāńcī and the Cōļa country in A.D. 1074-75 when he changed his name from Rājēndra to Kulōttunga.

samvāda) among merchants in the third year of the king who, having taken Kalyāņapuram and Kollāpuram, died on the elephant's back. 472 of 1920.

- Year 4.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. Registers a remission of taxes granted in favour of the temple by the assembly of Bhūlōka-māṇikka-catm. 101 of 1928.13
  - " Tiruppurambiyam (Tj.)—tiru manni vilanga. Rājēndra. Fragment. 334 of 1927.
  - "

    Yeldur (Mys.)—pūmiyum tirurum. Rājak. Rājēndra.

    An oil mill (śekku) for lamps by the nagarattār of Iratiyūr, including the Vīrarākṣasa-brahma-mārāyar.

    470 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 105 a.
- Year 4, day 329.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. Rājak.

  Kulōttunga. Village Puduppākkam granted by the king (by oral order to his secretaries) as dēvadāna to the temple of Tirukkaccālai-uḍaiyār. 68 of 1921.
- Year 5.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ sūļnda puņari. Sale of land made tax-free by ūr of Ōrirukkai to a merchant of nagaram Kāncīpuram for being given for a flower garden to the temple of Tiruppāḍagam. Mentions Madurantakan-māḍai and Kuḍi-naṛkallu.

17 of 1893; SII. iii, 68.

- " Nellorepet (NA.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Ninety sheep for a lamp. 130 of 1921.
- of taniyūr Madhurāntaka-catm, accepted 500 kāśu from taniyūr Tiruvaḍuganāthan alias Sēnāpati Vīrarājēndra-dhanmapālar for making the temple (Tirumukkūḍal) lands tax-free. Mentions twelve śēris with names adopted from royal titles.

173 of 1915.

<sup>18</sup> The date of this record is doubtful. On the impression there seems to be another figure before 4.

Year 5.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—vīramē tuņai, followed by pugaļ-mādu. Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulöttunga. Land as tiruviļāp-puram to Tirunāgīśvara.

197 of 1919.

Yeldur (Mys.)—pugal mādu. Fragment, mentioning Pillaiyār Ammangai Alvār.<sup>14</sup>

469 of 1911: EC. x, Mb. 105 (b).

- Year 6.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ śūļnda puṇari. 108 good current kāśu for bathing the deity with 1000 pots (of water) at every uttarāyaṇam. Rate of interest was ‡ tiramam per month per kāśu yielding 27 kāśu in all. 15 1 of 1893: SII. iv, 813.
  - " Kiļūr (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. Land by Kiļiyūr Malaiyamān Periya-uḍaiyān alias Rājarāja Cēdiya-rāyan. 246 of 1902: SII. vii, 874.
    - Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—Two persons unable to repay twenty kāśu they had borrowed from the temple, borrowed the amount from Āḍavalān Ponvaṇṇan alias Madhurāntaka-mūvēnda-vēļān and paid off the debt to the temple. In lieu of the interest on the new loan, they gave away their tax-free land, two pāḍagam, to their new creditor who made it over to the temple for a flower-garden. All the three sign document at the end.

      394 of 1922.
  - Tirukköyilür (SA.)—pū mēl arivaiyum. Sabhā of Tirukkövalür alias Śrī Madhurantaka-catm. recorded on stone the boundaries of the villages granted to the tempe of Tiruviḍaikali-ālvār.

125 of 1900; SII. vii, 137.

" Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal śūlnda puṇari, including the Cāļukya war. Land for worship of Kōlavarāha-āļvān. 177 of 1919.

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<sup>14</sup>Identified with mother of Kulöttunga, ARE. 1912, II, 25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Hence 6 tiramam went to the  $k\bar{a}\pm u$ . In 1. 5 of SII. text, read polindu mudalāna for poli tiramamukkālāga.

Year 7.—Cebrōlu (Kr.)—Ś. 998, Naļa.¹6 Sarvalōkāśraya Śrī Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārāja. Sheep for three lamps by general (samasta-sēnādhipati) Velanāṇṭi Gonka, son of Guṇḍāmbikā, on the occasion of a solar eclipse; also five gold coins, Jayamāḍa, for a garland presented to Kumāra-svāmi-dēva. The protection of the lamps entrusted to the sthānapati of Cebrolu, the 300 ayyulu and the 300 sānulu.

151 of 1897. SII. vi, 109.

Narasapura (Mys.)—Ś. 99(8). Frag.

483 of 1911; EC. x, Kl. 191.

Year 7, day 290.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. An enquiry into the affairs of the temple by Kuļamuļār Ēran Kūttan alias Rājarāja-mūvēndavēļār showed that the dues to the temple were in arrears to the extent of 125 kāśu, (1 kaļañju of gold being equal to three kāśu and six mā), and he ordered two puravuvari accountants and Caturānana paṇḍita of the local maṭha to allocate the money for the service called Vīrarājēndran-tiruppaḷḷiyeḷucci.

401 of 1896; SII. v, 1356. Same as 130 of 1912.

- Year 7, day 290.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land by ūr of dēvadānam Igaņiyūr for a drinking place of the extent of 7 rods (east to west) by 3 rods (south to north) by the rod of 16 spans, and also of 2000 kuli by the same rod for providing 30 kalam paddy and two kāśu per annum for one person to supply (drinking) water.

  154 of 1912.
- Year 8.—Tirumaṇañjēri (Tj.)—pugaļ śūlnda puṇari up to oruviśaik-kaik-koṇḍu. Land (for offerings in temple) given by the king at the request of Munaiyadaraiyan, the order being written out by Tirumantra-ōlai Vikrama-śinga-Vilupparaiyan. 5 of 1914.
- Year 9.—Perumbër (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Parakēsari title given to Kulöttunga (by mistake). Ten cows for a lamp. 268 of 1901: SII. vii, 484.

<sup>16</sup>Friday, 10th Feb., A.D. 1077 Kielhorn, El. vi, p. 278.

Year 9.—Tiruvidaivāyil (Tj.)—Kulōttunga. Money for lamp by a washerman. 22 of 1918.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal śūlnda puṇari up to óru viśai kaik-koṇḍa. The sabhā of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. received a royal order to give one nilam and four mā to Tiruvayindrapurattu Ālvār after placing it in the twelfth grade for purposes of taxation. Nirupanārāyaṇa-mūvēnda-vēļār, an officer of the central government (nammūr paripālikkinṛa), was present when the sabhā carried out the order.

178 of 1919.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal śūlnda puṇari 17. Assembly met at night in the maṇdapa in front of the temple of Vīranārāyaṇa-viṇṇagar-ālvār, called nammūr-mūladeyvam, and placed some charity land (endowed for feeding Brahmins) in the twelfth grade for purposes of taxation, in accordance with an order received from the king. 186 of 1919.

Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—pū mēvi vaļara. Thirteen current kāśu (for one lamp) converted into  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pāḍagam of land.

57 of 1898; SII. vi, 340.

Year 10.—Āvani (Mys.)—pugaļ śūlnda puṇari<sup>18</sup>. 24 cows for lamp received by pati-pādamūlap-paṭṭuḍaip-pañcācāriya-dēva-kanmigaļ.

465 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 47.

Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū mādu vaļara. The pari-grahattār of Marudamangalam agree to pay the taxes on § vēli of land given in their charge tax-free, about forty-five years earlier, for offerings and a flower garden to Tiruppattīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple.

124 of 1928.

Dharmapuri (Sm.)<sup>10</sup>—Appointment of a Sivabrāhmaṇa by Adiyamān for worship in two old

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>As in 178 of 1919.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>As in SII. iii, 69.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>ARE. 1901, paragraph 11.

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ruined temples in Ganga-nāṭṭu-Tagaḍūr in Nigarili-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, at the instance of an Āṇḍār from Kāḷahasti. The temples are described as: 'Śāṇāyiram- mulamāyiram uṭpaṭṭa kōyil-uḍaiyār Tiruvēḷālīśvaram-uḍaiyārum uḍaiyār ōrāiyirīśvaram-uḍaiyār kōyilum'. 307 of 1901; SII. vii, 533.

- Year 10—Ś. 1002.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Viṣṇuvardhana Mahārāja. Lamp to Bhīmēśvara by Padmāvatī, wife of Rājēndra, *pradhāni* of Trikalingādhipati Rājarājadēva. 181 of 1893; *SII*. iv, 1006.
- Year 10.—Kīļūr (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. 224 cows for seven lamps to Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār by the Malaiyamān of Kiliyūr. Śāvanasāyakan alias Malaiya-kula-rājan, for the benefit of ivvūr-uḍaiya malaiyamān Śandiran-malaiyan-āna Rājēndra-śōḷa-malaiyamān.

251 of 1902; SII. vii, 879.

- Neyvaṇai (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. 64 cows for two lamps to Mahādēva in Tirunelveṇṇai, for the merit of Rājēndra-śōļa.

  376 of 1908.
- Tīrthamalai (Sm.)—The nāḍu (assembly) of Puramalai-nāḍu, a sub-division of Tagaḍūr-nāḍu, and maru-paḍai-gaṇḍan Jayangoṇḍa-śōḷa appointed a pūjāri Śivabrāhmaṇa to the temple of Tīrthamalai. Tagaḍūr-nāḍu was a sub-division of Ganga-nāḍu in Nigarili-śōḷa-maṇḍalam. 676 of 1905.
  - Tirukköyilür (SA.)—pugal mādu. 192 sheep for two lamps to Tiruvidaikali-ālvār, by Malaiyamān Śūriyan-maravan alias Śūriyan-malaiyakularājan of Kiliyūr on the S. bank of the Pennai, for the benefit of ivvūrudaiya-malaiyamān Śadiran malaiyan alias Rājēndra-śōla-malaiyamān.

121 of 1900; SII. vii, 133.

Tirwnāmanallūr (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. 128 cows for four lamps by Malaiyamān Śūriyan Piraman Sahāyan alias Malaiyakularājan for the benefit of Rājēndraśōļa - malaiyamān. Tirunāvalūr is called

Rājādittapuram. Other gifts by Śēndamangalattu vēṭṭaik-kāran-māṇi and his grandson Śendamangalanādālvān.

359 of 1902: SII. vii, 989.

Year 10.—Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—pugal māḍu. Four Śivabrāhmaṇas undertake to maintain a lamp before the consort of Maṇavāla-nambi, the lamp being an endowment by a lady of Śembiyan Kaṇḍiyūr.

118 of 1926.

Year 10, day 235.—Palaiyaśivaram (Ch.)—pugal śūlnda punari up to ponnagar purattidaik-kidappa. The sabhā of Śrī-Parāntaka-catm. (including 27 kramavittas named) sold some land to the temple of Singappirān-āļvān in the Rājēndra-śōļa-viņņagar under the following circumstances. In the fourth year of the king,20 they had borrowed from the temple treasury 433 kalanju of silver, equal to 100 kāśu, which, with interest, had doubled by the date of this record; again, on several occasions, they had borrowed in all 176 kalanju of pon on the understanding that twice the amount would be repaid; of the sum total of this debt 120 kalanju went to the price of the land sold, and the balance of 80  $k\bar{a}\hat{s}u^{21}$  and 352  $kala\tilde{n}ju$  of pon became the corpus from which the sabhā agreed to pay all the future taxes on this land called Ariyambākkam.

211 of 1922.

Year 11.—Gudihalli (Mys.)—pugal mādu. Tax-free land to temple. 178 of 1911; EC. x, Sd. 66.

Perumbēr (Ch.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Record of Perunguri-sabhā of taniyūr Śrī-Madhurāntaka-catm. exempting some temple-lands from taxes.

264 of 1901; SII. iii, 78.

<sup>20</sup> The introduction in this record is perhaps of this year.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>This shows that this kāśu was the same as kakanju. Note also the ratio of gold to silver 1: 4.33.

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- Year 11.—Ratnagiri (Tri.)—pugal śūlnda puņari (full, but no queens mentioned). Sale of land by the  $\bar{u}r$  of Kannamādūr for two kāśu, the iraikāval on the 186 of 1914. same land being sixteen kāśu.
- Year 12.—Pon-Amarāvati (Pd.)—Gift of a village to a temple 3 of 1909. called after Rājēndracōļa.
  - Sivapuri (Rd.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulöttunga. " Gift of tax-free land by Rājēndraśōlan-kēralan alias Nişada-rājan to the temple of Tiruttānrönrīśvaram at Sola-māttānda-catm. in Sola-pāndiya-valanādu. 35 of 1929.

Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—Gift by prince (rājasūnu) Mādhava of a gold diadem (of the value) of two niskas to Šiva at Rāmāgrahāra. 25 of 1922.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—tirumagal jayamagal. King's name lost. Lamp by Anangur Kunrangilan Singalāntakan Gangaikondān (who figures also in 230 of 1912 of the tenth year).

231 of 1912.

Valappūrnādu (Sm.)—Taxes on some lands in Vāyalūr, which had originally been assigned to the temple by king Rājamahēndra, when Kollimalai-nādu was assessed, not having been paid, were now made over to the temple, on a representation being made to the king. 502 of 1930.

Year 13.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—tirumagal jayamagal. On receipt of an order from an officer of the central government, the Kūttapperumakkal of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. who were, for the time being, in charge of grāma-kāryam, met and resolved not to collect antarāyam from the cultivators of the village and its suburbs ( $\bar{u}r$  and  $pid\bar{a}gai$ ). The decision is called sabhā-vyavasthai. 212 of 1919.<sup>22</sup>

The inscription is summarised differently in ARE. 1919, App. C.

Year 14.—Ammūndi (NA.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Land by the ūr of Aimpūndi for a flower garden to Muppanai- īśvaram-udaiya-mahādēva.

325 of 1901; SII. i, 130-1; vii, 551.

"Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. 1786 kuļi of land as maḍaviļāgam for the residence of māhēśvaras by the ūr of Tirukkāļatti alias Mammudi-śōļapuram.

86 of 1922.

Tirukkalukkunram (Ch.)—pugal śūlnda punari.
Ninety sheep for one lamp; another next year by
the same donor. Mentions Arumolidēvan ulakku.
174 of 1894; SII. iii, 69.

Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari—(mentions Nangili episode, but no queens). On receiving some paddy, the assembly of Abhayāśraya-catm. undertook themselves to pay the peruvari-nilavari-tiruvāśalil-pōnda kuḍimai eppērpalṭadum on some lands granted by a person to the Tiruvīdi maṭha for feeding devotees (ittēvar-aḍiyār). 147 of 1925.

- Year 15.—Drākṣārāma (God.) Ś. 1006—Viṣṇuvardhana-mahārāja. Gifts by the daughter of an officer of Kulōttungacōļadēva. 190 of 1893; SII. iv, 1015.
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    Kōnērirājapuram (Tj.)—Stone temple of Caṇḍēśvara
    built by Tiṭṭai-vilumiyān alias Pillai Aḍiyār.
    658 of 1909.
  - " Mēlappaļuvūr (Tri.)—Land by (Vāṇakōvaraiyan Śu)tta-mallan-uttamaśōlan alias Ilangēśvaran.

396 of 1924.28

Nadwoaccēri (Coi.)—Gold for lamp by Sölan-umai, wife of a merchant, Śrī-Pūman-Nambi.

440 of 1909.

Srīrangam (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. Fifty kaļanju of gold for tiruppalli-yeļuccit-tiruvāymoļi-viņnappam.
61 of 1892; SII. iv 508.

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Year 15, day 165.—Kadappēri (Ch.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari.
Temple of Tiruveṇkāḍuḍaiyār built by Palli Śengēṇi Śāttan Śōlan alias Sēnāpatigal Vāṇarājar.
Gift of land bought from sabhā for 2000 current kāśu, which it used for sabhā-viniyōgam.

138 of 1896; SII. v, 1003.

Year 16.—Perumukkal (SA.)—pugal mādu. Thirty cows for a lamp. Other lamps of years 43 and 45.

37 of 1905.24

- Tindivanam (SA.)—pugal mādu. Three lamps by Švaran Rājēndra-šōla-mummalarāyan, who gave 60 cows for two lamps, and 90 sheep for another; also eight cows for curd offering. The Tiruvuṇṇāligai-sabhai of Tiruttiṇḍīśvara took charge of them.

  145 of 1900; SII. vii, 159.
- " Udaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari.<sup>25</sup> Sabhā of Śrī-bhūti-catm, met in the temple of Kulōttunga-śōlaviṇṇagar, and gave to the temple good land, easy of cultivation, in exchange for old gifts by them not so good. Signatures in the record called Sayiññai at the end of each name.

399 of 1902; SII. vii, 1032.

Year 17.—Maļūr (Mys.)—pugaļ śūļņda puņari. The assembly met in the temple and granted the minor taxes on shops in the village for a perpetual lamp, the trust to be administered by the pūjāris of the temple.

197 of 1911; EC. x, cp. 77.

Year 18.—Hebbaļaguppe (Mys.)—Aļagiya Cōļa of Pervvayalu, the nāļgāvunda of Navile-nād, endowed a flower-garden for the benefit of his son Navalāṣi-Rāja and his wife who committed sati.

499 of 1911; EC. iv, Hg. 100.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup>Earliest inscription here. The present stone temple built under Vikramacola, 40 of 1905. ARE. 1905, II, 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup>As in SII. iii, 69. Thursday, 12th March, A.D. 1086—Kielhorn, EI. vii, p. 170.

Year 18.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. An order of the king restoring to the temple some dancing girls who had been taken into his service and branded with his own lānchana by a mistake. This was to be erased and the śūla was to be put in its place.

141 of 1922.

- Mānambāḍi (Tj.)—Land in Nāganpāḍi as Kūttak-kāṇi by nagarattār and the temple authorities to Vikkiramādittan Tirumudukunran alias Virudarājabhayankara Ācāryan for enacting the Tamilak-kūttu on five occasions during the Cittirai festival in the temple of Kailāsamuḍaiya Mahādēva at Vīranārāyaṇapuram in Milalai-nāḍu. 90 of 1932.
  - Pon-Amarāvati (Pd.)—Land as maḍappuram to the nilamai-alagiyān-tirumaḍam by Koḍungunra-muḍaiyān Alagiya-dēvan alias Niṣadarājan. Boundary stones bore the śūla-mark. 5 of 1909; Pd. 150.
- Śrīrangam (Tri.)—pugaļ śūļnda puṇari. Provision for offerings on three nights when the text tēṭṭarundiṇal, (the second ten of Kulaśekhara-ālvār) was recited. Mentions śrī-kāriyañjeykiṇa adigārigal Niṣadarājar, the Śrī-Vaiṣṇava-vāriyam, Śrī-bhaṇḍāra vāriyam. Also the mahāsabhā of Tiruvarangam who was to supervise the whole.

62 of 1892; SII. iii, 70.

- Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Ninety sheep for a lamp by the queen Śōlan-Śōrudaiyālār alias Kādavan Mahā-dēvi.

  111 of 1912.
- Year 19.—Kuhūr (Tj.)—Sale of land. Mentions a survey of land—tiruvulagaļanda-paḍi. 282 of 1929.
  - of the temple-treasury receiving gold or Korru (wages).

    Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—An imprecation on the servants of the temple-treasury receiving gold or Korru (232 of 1929.
  - "
    Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. The mahāsabhā seli some land and houses made tax-free to the temple of Rājēndra-śōļaviņņagar, for a flower-garden

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Kulöttunga-śölan. The sabhā undertake themselves to pay the *irai* if it is wrongfully demanded by the Kōyirramar, temple authorities. 170 of 1923.

Year 20.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari, (Nangili). 128 cows and 384 sheep by Āḍavallān Gangai-koṇḍān alias Irungōļan for 20 lamps (from evening till mid-night service) in the maṇḍapa and the verandah built by his mother around the temple.

151 of 1922.

Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. Three vēli given by the king as dēvadāna to Āļuḍaiyār tiru-Anēkatangā-padam uḍaiyār of nagaram Kāncīpuram.

24 of 1890; SII. ii, 77; iv, 347.

Kīļappaļuvūr (Tri.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Sabhā of Širupaļuvūr sold 1 mā of land for 1 kāśu as sabhaivilai to Śōļakulasundaran Viccādari-āļvār, the mother of Virudarāja-bhayankara Vāṇakōvaraiyar.

105 of 1895; SII. iii, 71.

- Kīļappaļuvūr (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. 32 cows for a lamp by Šuttamallan Šōļakulasundaran alias Gangaikoņdaśōļa Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 246 of 1926.
- willages contested the ownership of some land; a sivabrāhmaṇa of the temple of Madhurāntakanallūr offered to buy it for being presented to the temple; the villagers sold the land to him after demarcating it.

  338 of 1909.
  - Leyden (smaller copper-plate)—pugal mādu. Confirmation of old grants to the Śailēndra-cūdāmaṇi-varma-vihāra alias Rājarājap-perumballi in Śōla-kulavalli-paṭṭaṇam on a representation made by ambassadors from the king of Kaḍāram. The king was seated, while issuing the order, on the palli-pīḍam Kālingarāyan in the tirumañjana śālai inside the palace at Āyirattaļi alias Āhava-malla-kula-kālapuram.

ASSI. iv, pp. 224 ff.; EI. xxii, pp. 267-81.

- Year 20.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. A village accountant laid down his life in the service of the village, and the sabhā of Mudi-koṇḍa-śōla-catm. arranged that the fifth day's festival in the month of Cittirai be conducted for the merit of the deceased accountant by assigning some taxes as tiruvilāppuram. 89 of 1928.
- Year 21.—Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Sale of land to Rudraśōlai mahādēva at Jinacintāmaṇi-catm. Among the boundaries are mentioned: Rājamalla-peruvadi, Śōla-pāṇḍiyap-pērāru, and the temples of Kailāsamuḍaiya mahādēva and Perumaṇḍapattu Mahāviṣṇukkaļ.

  269 of 1915.

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- Gidangil (SA.)—pugal mādu. 45 sheep for half a lamp by the father of a boy of six years who had accidentally killed another boy of seven while cutting wood. 223 of 1902; SII. vii, 850.
- Śivapuri (Rd.)—Tirukkodungunram-udiyān Kēraļan alias Niṣadarājan got some lands exempted from taxes, and gave them for a service called Vīram-alagiyān-śandi in the temple at Maṭṭiyūr alias Nṛpaśēkhara-catm.

  23 of 1929.
- Tinnevelly (Tin.)—pugaļ mādu viļanga. Land in Nāñji-nāḍu to Sēleṭṭi-uyyavandān alias Viḷiñat-taraiyan of Viḷiñam alias Rājēndra-śōḷa-paṭṭiṇam in Rājarāja-tennāḍu.

  46 of 1927.
- Year 22.—Kuhūr (Tj.)—3 mā of land bought for 3 kāśu and given to Tirumāmbalamuḍaiya mahādēva temple for feeding some persons during Sundays.

297 of 1917.26

" Nandi (Mys.)—pugal mādu. Gift of a gold patṭam, 8 kal, 1 kunri by kuḍiñai-kal and superior in fineness to Madhurāntakan-māḍai, to Nandīśvaram-uḍaiya-mahādēva. 180 of 1911; EC. x, Cb. 24.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup>298 of 1917 states that this stone temple was built by madamudaiyar Varaguna-tondar, whose figure is sculptured above the inscription.

- Year 22+1.—Tiruvēndipuram (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. Twenty vēli of land with all its revenues (sarvvāyam) to Tiruvayindirapuratt-āļvār by the king at the request of Piļļaiyār Viṣṇuvardhana on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. 136 of 1902; SII. vii, 760.
- Year 23.—Kandarādittam (Tri.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Sheep for lamp in Śivalōkam-uḍaiyār temple by Irungōļan Gangaikoṇḍān alias Vīraśōļan. 201 of 1929.
  - " Tirukkalukkungam (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Copy of a copper-plate recording the boundaries of Tirukalukkungam made in accordance with the order of puravu-vari-tinaik-kalam Śēkkilār.

180 of 1894; SII. v, 473.

"Tiruvallam (NA.)—Lamp by a feudatory (araiśar-talaivan) Nīlaga(nga)n A(calavīma)n for the benefit of his daughter Villavan-mādēviyār, the nambirāṭṭiyār of Piḷḷaiyār Vīraśōḷa-dēvar.

300 of 1897; SII. iii, 59.

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Regulation, by royal order, by the mahāsabhā of taniyūr Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm. of the usufruct of a pāraśavak-kāṇi, usurped in part by some potters (kuśavar).

206 of 1919.

Year 24.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. One hundred kalam of paddy for a lamp in the temple of Irumbūļai-uḍaiya-mahādēva in Jananātha-catm. The interest (danmappaliśai) was 3 kuruni, 4 nāli, 3 ulakku and 2 śeviḍu per kalam, yielding 30 kalam. One kuruni of paddy fetched ½ nāli of ghee.

506 of 1920.

"Lālguḍi (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. 96 sheep and one lampstand to the temple of Tiruttavatturai-mahādēva by adigārigaļ Āykkoļundu Arikaṇḍan alias Rāja-Rāja Muttaraiyan of Kōṭṭūr. 118 of 1929. Year 24.—Śōlapuram (NA.)—pugal mādu. Fragment. Parakēsari title to the king by mistake.

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425 of 1902; SII. viii, 11.

(Tj.)—pugal śulnda punari. (Nangili Tiruvārūr episode and queens Dīnacintāmaņi, Ēļiśaivallabhi, and Puvani-mulududaiyāl mentioned). Gift of gold, 3 kalanju, 1 manjādi and 1 kunri of fineness equal to Rājarāja-mādai, by Arumoli Rājēndra-śolan. For this amount, the mahāsabhā of Vēlangudi sold 450 kuli of land, tax-free, as provision for expenses for the sacred bath. The wage of the tapasya who supplied daily 1 kalam, 1 tūni and 1 padakku water from the river Kaduvāy (a branch of the Kāvēri) was 1 kuruni and 2 nāli of paddy per diem.

671 of 1919.

Year 25.—Āvani (Mys.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. The quaint phrase: tiru-nandā-viļakku onrukku śāvā-mūvāppērādāga vitta paśu 24.

462 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 42 (b).

- Drākṣārāma (God.)—Abhaya. Lamp to Īśvara in Idarkkarambai by Mudikondan, the chief of the Vattar and son of Pancanadivanan, nobleman (mudal) of Tanjai. 416 of 1893; SII. iv, 1338.
- Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Sabhā of Bhūlōkamānikka-catm. accept 40 current kāśu, in commutation of taxes on 2 vēli of land, to be utilised for burning four lamps and the maintenance of two persons to fetch water from the Kāvēri. The donor was Kurukādi-kilān. The following expression is note-worthy: ivvūr pāgan-gūrittapadi nilam nālu māvināl kuļi mūvāyirat taru-nūrru-mūnrē oru-māvaraiyum. 72 of 1928.
- Year 26.—Kālahasti (C.)—pugal mādu. Twenty-five patti of waste (apōhanamāyk-kidanda) land reclaimed by the residents of Kannanallür, a dēvadāna of Kālatti-udaiyār, for providing extra offerings to the god. The land was leased out at the

rate of 30 kalam and 1½ kāśu per paṭṭi and yielded 750 kalam and 37½ current kāśu per annum. Mentions irrigation tank dug by Sēnāpati Rājanārāyaṇa Munaiyadaraiyar.<sup>27</sup>

157 of 1922.

- Year 26.—Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. Śrībali and festivals in the temple of Śrī-kailāsa alias Rājēndra-śōlīśvara provided for by ordaining that every mā of harvested field growing paddy, millet (varagu) or gingelly was to supply one kuruni of paddy, each areca palm one nut, and each vellān's household one ulakku of oil,—all these to be collected by the revenue collectors for the time being (ivvidangaļīl bhōga-svāmigaļāy vāriyamāy ninrārē) and brought to the premises of the temple. "This dharma is (under) the protection of the Seven-Hundred-and-Fifty."
  - " Māramangalam (Tin.)—Establishment of a public drinking place. 163 of 1903.272
  - " Śērmādēvi (Tin.)—Enumerates the properties of the temple and states that they are under the protection of mūnrukai-māsēnai-padai-piditta-pallāyiravar.

189 of 1895; SII. v. 753.

- Tiruvallam (NA.)—pugaļ mādu. 96 sheep for lamp by a resident of Kalavai alias Ulagaļanda-šōļa-catm. in Šengunra-nādu. 9 of 1890; SII. iii, 58.
- Year 26 day 172.—Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari, mentioning Kalinga war. Three lamps by Nambirāṭṭiyār Śīrāman Arumolinangai alias Ēlulagam-uḍaiyār, evidently a queen of Kulōttunga. The letter communicating the gift is addressed to the priests of the temple, the sabhā of Tiraimūr, the nagaram of Tiruviḍaimarudil, the ūr of Tiraimūr, the śrīkāriyam, the śrīmahēśvarak-kaṇkāṇi, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup>Called also Araiyan Rājēndrašolan in 158 of 1922.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27a</sup>This record is dated 2(6) in ARE. and 2(4) in SII. viii, 458.

karanattān, and we have expressions: śrīmugam varat-talaimērkondu pirasādappattu.

304 of 1907.

Year 26.—Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari (as in 304 of 1907)—120 sheep for two lamps.

132 of 1895; SII. iii, 72.

Year 27.—Āvani (Mys.)—pugaļ śūļnda puṇari. Mentions Kalinga conquest. 24 cows as Śāvāmūvāppēr-āḍu for a lamp to Sūrya-dēva in the temple.

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463 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 42(f).

Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Nangili episode and only queen Puvanamuļududaiyāļ. 32 cows for 10 bright lamps during the first evening service—mun-mālai śandi maḍangumaļavum tirumāṇikka viļakkāyeriyak-kaḍava śandi-viļakkup-pattu.

84 of 1922.

- Kāmarasavalli (Tri.) <sup>28</sup>—Rājak. Tribhuvana-cakra-vartin Kulōttunga. Land for flower garden by assembly of Kāmarasavalli-catm. 66 of 1914.
- Nandalūr (Cud.)—Rājak. Cakravartin Kulöttunga. The village is called Nirandalūr alias Śrī-Kulöttunga-Cōļa-catm, in Mērpākkai-nādu, a district of the Adhirājēndra-maṇḍalam.<sup>29</sup> 600 of 1907.
- Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. The mahāsabhā of Ambar-nādutpada-mēviya Tirukkaḍavūr met in the Tiruc-cirrambala-vēļaikkāran-tirumaṇḍapam in the temple of Kālakāla-dēva, and sold 1¾ nilam (138 kuli to the mā) to a certain Vāṇavarājar of Korramangalam for feeding in the Mārkaṇḍēyan-maḍam ten śivayōgis well versed in the Vēdas. This was intended for the benefit of the king's health. The land had lain fallow for about fifty years as the owners had disappeared somewhere.

243 of 1925.

<sup>28</sup>October 18, A.D. 1097—ARE. 1915, App. F.

<sup>\*\*</sup>A name continued till S. 1213. (618 of 1907).

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Year 27.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry) so—pugal mādu. The sabhā of taniyūr Śrī Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. received a letter from the king requesting them to listen to a Kāvya composed in praise of the king and called Kulōttunga-Cōļa-Caritai by a certain Tirunārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭa alias Kavikumudacandra of the Mānakulāśanic-cēri; accordingly, they met in a pavilion in front of the temple of Vīranārāyaṇa Viṇṇagar-ālvār, heard the poem recited, and gave as a reward (saṛkāram) for the composition ½ nilam and 2 mā of land to be enjoyed by him and his descendants, and to be assessed at rates obtaining for lands in the 12th grade.

Year 28.—Gangaikondān (Tin.)—pugaļ mādu. Fifty sheep for a lamp by Pon-perri Udaiyān Śēndan Konambi alias Adigaimān. 163 of 1895; SII. v. 727.

> Māramangalam (Tin.)—Damaged. Mentions Candraśēkhara-Īśvaram-Udaiyār.

> > 157 of 1903; SII. viii, 445.

Neyvaṇai (SA.)—pugal mādu. Lands, renamed Sungandavirtta-Śōla-nallūr and given to Porkuḍan-guḍuttaruliyadēva at Tirunelveṇṇai, as the result of a request made by Arumbākkilān Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan Porkōyil Toṇḍaimān.

374 of 1908.

- Tindivanam (SA.)—pugal mādu. 90 sheep for a lamp in expiation of an accidental murder (pramādam).

  213 of 1902; SII. vii. 840.
- Tirukkaļar (Tj.)—(Copper-plate). 120 kalam of paddy for procession of Aravābharaṇadēva, for offerings to Piḷḷaiyār and the God of Mūlattānam, and for feeding devotees (dēvaraḍiyār) on all new moon days. Rate of interest 3 kuruni per kalam.

SII. iii, 209.

<sup>\*\*</sup>No date in A.D. 1096-8 will suit the data in this record, ARE. 1919, App. E.

Year 28.—Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal śūlnda puṇari. Rules for the cultivation of areca-palms. Lands devoted to growing areca-palms made iraiyili for five years by the sabhā in accordance with an order (kaḍaiyīḍu) from government. Exchange of land for the promotion of this scheme is also sanctioned.

201 of 1919.

Year 29.—Agastyakonda (NA.)—Grant of a village to Agastyēśvara temple at Koyārrūr alias Uttama-Śōlappuram in Puli-nādu. 556 of 1906.

Kadappēri (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. 90 sheep by a merchant for a lamp.

135 of 1896; SII. v. 1000.

Tiruppanandāl (Tj.)—A temple priest had embezzled gold and silver ornaments, bronze utensils etc., belonging to the temple; this was detected in the 28th year; he had been found similarly guilty on three former occasions, when the temple treasury had been inspected by Rājarāja Mūvēnda-vēļār, Sēnāpati Pallavarāyar and Sēnāpati Nandiyaraiyar respectively in the third year of Adhirājēndra, and in years 8 and 21 of Kulöttunga Cöla. He was now required to make good the whole amount due from him, and to eke out his resources, he sold his right of worship in the temple for 4½ days in the month and raised some money. The inscription records incidentally that 1  $kala\tilde{n}ju$  of gold was equal to two kāśu; bronze sold at 35 palam per kāśu, copper at 30 palam, silver at 263 palam and tarā (alloy) at 70 palam.

46 of 1914;<sup>31</sup> ARE. 1915 II 23.

Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—pugal mādu. Three Vellālas present a woman (adiyāl) and her daughter and their children (makkal) as dēvaradiyār to Tiruvakkarai-udaiya Mahādēva.

183 of 1904.

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<sup>3147</sup> of 1914 contains similar details about five other priests.

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Year 29, day (3)08.—Peṇṇāḍam (SA.)—pwgal śūlnda puṇari. (Nangili episode; only queen Puvanamuluduḍaiyāl). The taxes on some lands were assigned to the temple of Vaḍa-Kailāyamuḍaiya-Mahādēva by the Perunguri-sabhā of Muḍi-koṇḍa-Śōla-catm. which met in the precincts of the temple of Śuttamalli Viṇṇagar-ālvār. Bhaṭṭas of several śēris doing ūr-vāriyam took part in the proceedings.

234 of 1929.

- Year 30.—Akkaśālai (Tin.)—Fragment. Mentions Akkaśālai-Īśvaram-Udaiyār. 165 of 1903; SII. viii, 460.
  - ,, Attālanallūr (Tin.)—pugal mādu.32 The sabhā of Rājarāja-catm., a brahmadēya in Muļļi-nādu, separated some fields in its eastern hamlet of Attāṇinallūr, named them Rājanārāyaṇa-nallūr, and granted the land as iraiyili dēvadāna to the temple of Moymām-pūmpolil-ālvār. Revenue terms—variyilār, uļvari, puravu-vari-tiṇaik-kaļa-nāyakam, and uṭ-kūṭṭattup-puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaļam; also tirumandirv-ōlai. 429 of 1916.
    - Mēlappaļuvūr (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. Fragment. Mentions construction of the stone temple by Vāṇakōvaraiyan....uttamaśōļan alias Ilangēśvaran for the prosperity of the king. 392 of 1924.
  - request of the committee looking after the affairs of the village, the assembly of Mudi-konda-Śōla-catm. and Tundai-nādudaiyār Śōlakulasundaran Kaliyāna-purangondār³³, ordered that the lands acquired by purchase and gifts to the temple of Tiru-ttūngānai-mādam-udaiya Mahādēva on various occasions, should be engraved on the temple walls.

242 of 1929.

<sup>\*2</sup>Later characters.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Fought in Kulöttunga's war against Vikramāditya VI who was driven from Nangili—ARE. 1929, II-33.

Year 30.—Śrīmuṣṇam (SA.)—pugal mādu. Gift of Śungan-davirtta-Śōla-nallūr and Ādivarāha-nallūr to Tiru-muṭṭam-Uḍaiya Mahādēva and Śrī-Varāha-ālvār temples respectively, at Muḍi-koṇḍa-Śōla-nallūr, by the king while he was seated on Śēdirāyan in his palace at the camp in Tirumaluvāḍi in Poygai-nāḍu of the Gēya-vinōda-valanādu.

231 of 1916.

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- Tiruppuyalūr (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. The Perungurisabhā undertake to maintain a perpetual lamp in the temple for 20 kāśu received from Vilupparaiyar of Mudi-koṇḍa-śōlan-tenkarai-nādu. Liquid measure Dīṇa-cintāmaṇi. 94 of 1928.
- " Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Sanskrit verse. Jayadhara. One lamp by Jñānamūrti alias Madhurāntaka.

  109 of 1892; EI. v. p. 106, same as 121 of 1912.
  - Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Ninety sheep for a lamp by Jñānamūrti Paṇḍitan alias Madhurāntaka Brahmādhirājan of Vatsa-gōtra, a native of Nālūr and Sēnāpati of the Cakravartin. 119 of 1912.
- Year 30, day 180—Cōļapuram (Nagercoil) (Tv.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. A temple, Rājēndra-Cōļēśvara, was built by Kulōttungaśōļa-Kēraļa-rāyan at Kōṭṭāru alias Mummuḍi-Śōḷa-nallūr in Nāñji-nāḍu. To this temple the king, while he was at Kāñcīpuram, gave a village as iraiyili dēvadāna.
  - 31 of 1896; SII. iii. 73; TAS. i, pp. 244 ff. and vi, pp. 14 ff.
- Year 31.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—pugal mādw. 128 cows for four perpetual lamps in expiation of homicide.

  159 of 1918.
  - "Drākṣārāma (God.)—Š. 1022. Rājak. Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana Kulōttunga. Lamp by Bhīmanārāyana Brahma-mārāya for the benefit of his mother. 365 of 1893; SII. iv. 1263.

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- Year 31.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. 96 sheep for lamp. Measure tirukkāļatti-udaiyān. 139 of 1922.
  - Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Two lamps with six kāśu equal to 180 nāļi of oil, being interest per annum on an endowment of 40 kāśu invested with the nagarattār of the śankarappāḍi of Kulōttunga-Śōļapperunderu.<sup>34</sup> 142 of 1922.
    - Kīlūr (SA.)—Cocoanut garden to Tiruvīraṭṭānam-Udaiyār after purchase from sābhā of Tirukkōvalūr alias Madhurāntaka-catm. by Arumbākkilān Śrī Madhurāntakan Ponnambalakkūttan alias Kālingarājan.
      264 of 1902; SII. vii. 892.
  - " Tirukkōyilūr (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. Two vēli land to Tiruvidaikaļi āļvār by Kiļiyūr Malaiyamān Nānūrruvan Attimallan alias Rājēndraśōļac-cēdiyarāyan, including the dues (āyangaļ) such as perumbāḍi-kāval usually collected by him (nāngaļ kollak-kaḍava). 122 of 1900; SII. vii. 134.
  - "Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. Remission of taxes on payment of 30 kāśu by sabhā of Dānatonga-catm. on land given for two lamps by an adhikāricci of Nambirāṭṭiyār Buvana-muluduḍaiyār.

    95 of 1928.
    - Tiruvāḍuturai (Tj.)<sup>35</sup>—pūgaļ śūļnda puṇari. The Perunguri Sabhā of Tirunalam remitted taxes on land set apart for feeding tapasvis and devotees in the Tirunīla-viṭankan-maṭha; this was done after receiving 10 kaļañju and odd of gold from Sēnāpati

reflected in the summary in ARE, saying that 6  $k\bar{a}su$  was the monthly interest. The text is:  $ikk\bar{a}su$ -nārpadukkum kāsinvāyt-tingaļ araik-kālukkum palisai palivadāga āṇḍuvarai palisaiyāl nāngaļ kaḍava kāsu āru. Evidently the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  kāsu per month was meant for a unit of 10 kāsu and the word pattu has been inadvertently omitted after nārpadukkum.

<sup>35</sup>Note the numerous mathas in the records from Tiruvāduturai— ARE. 1925, II, 17. Ādittan Tiruccirrambalam-Udaiyān alias Kādavarāyan of Kañjanūr. Kudiñai-kal was equal in weight to the māḍai. The extent of the land is mentioned in two ways thus: Sabhā-vivasthai-ppaḍi nūrrarupatteṭṭu-kkuli koṇḍa-doru-mā-vāga, and tiruvulag-aļandaruliya-paḍi nūru kuli koṇḍadoru-māvāga.

144 of 1925.

- Year 31.—Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Gift of 1000 kuļi of land, freed from taxes, to the temple for araccālai attached to it. 145 of 1925.
  - Vāvilōṭa (C.)—pugal mādu. Land to Tiruvagattīśvaram-Uḍaiya Mahādēva at Vāļaikkāḍu by Kuvalālapura - paramēśvaran Ganga - kulōṛbhavan Śīyagangan.<sup>36</sup> 432 of 1929.
- Year 31, day 283—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Land by an inhabitant of Toṇḍaināḍ to Bhīmēśvara.

195 of 1893 (Telugu); 196 of 1893 (Tam.).

SII. iv. 1021 and 1024.37

- Year 31+1—Śrīmuṣṇam (SA.)—At the instance of Kulōttunga Śōla Sauvarṇādhirāja and another, the separation of the two villages of Śungandavirtta-śōla-nallūr and Ādi-varāha-nallūr was ordered by the king when seated on Śēdirāyan in his palace at Āyirattaļi alias Mīnavanai-men-kaṇḍa Śōlapuram. Mentions the 'big road' leading to Peṇṇāgaḍam. 233 of 1916.
- Year 32.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Lamp. 362 of 1893; SII. iv. 1260.
  - Marudādu (NA.)—Śungandavirttu irunīkki ulagānda. Two tadi of iraiyili land purchased from the ūr of Marudādu alias Vikkiramaśölanallūr, and given to the temple. Mentions at the end: ivvūrkkānit-taccan Ganavadi....n Marudādu-nāṭṭupperundaccanēn.

    408 of 1912.

<sup>\*</sup>Ancestor of Amarābharaņan Sīyagangan, patron of Pavaņandi and contemporary of Kulöttunga III. ARE. 1929, II, 33.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Gives pugal madu introduction.

- Year 32.—Śivapuri (Rd.)—Nambi-viṭankan alias Kulōttunga-śōla-tayilar-pēraraiyan of Śēyāmangalam constructed the first and second tiers of the mandapa of the temple of Tiruttān-tōnrīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Śōlamārttānḍa-catm.

  16 of 1929.
  - " Sucindram (Tv.)—(Verse) Abhaya. Pūvaṇan-kāri, lord of Śēylūr, set up the image of the goddess.

    TAS. iv. pp. 130-31.
  - rirukkōyilūr (SA.)—The authorities of the Tiruviḍaikali-ālvār temple discovered an old entry in the temple accounts (Śrī-bhaṇḍārap-pottagam) showing that 10 cows, given by Pirudigangan for curds to the Śrī Vaiṣṇavas fed in the Araṭṭamukki-dāsan-tirumāligai-maḍam, had been entrusted to the grandfather of a certain Araṭṭamukki-dāsan, and accordingly they recovered the cows from him and added them to the temple herd (tiruccurabhi).

327 of 1921.

- Year 33.—Āvani (Mys.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. 24 cows for one lamp. 466 of 1911; EC. x. Mb. 54.
  - Drāksārāma (God.)—Samastabhuvanāśraya śrī-pṛthivī-" vallabha mahārājādhirājaparamē (śvara paramabhattāraka ravikulatilaka Cola) kuluśekhara Pāndyakulāntaka (samasta rājā śraya rāja) rājēndra vīramahēndra vikramacoda vijayābharaņa śrī rājakēsarivarmanah tribhuvanacakravarti śrī Kulō(ttunga Codasya). Pallavarāya Karuņākara Toņdaimān built a temple of black stone to Visnu in Alavely and endowed land to it by purchase. He also made gifts in Drākṣārāma. His father was Šīriļangō of Mandalañjēri in Tirunaraiyūr-nādu; his personal name was Tiruvaranga. He is also called Vanduvarāja and a Sadvaisņava. He is said to have destroyed Kalinga, conquered the Ganga in battle, humbled Devendravarman and others with the aid

of the Kōsala army, and to have planted Rājēndra Cōḍa's pillar of victory in the Oḍra frontier.

349 of 1893; SII. iv, 1239; EI. xxii, pp. 138-45.87a

Year 33.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. 50 inupa-edļu for a lamp by a merchant.

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398 of 1893; SII. iv. 1320

- Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. Twenty pāḍagam of waste land given by the mahāsabhā at the instance of Tillaiyāļi alias Vīranārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēļān for the maintenance of Tillaivāļ-andaṇan-maṭha in the temple of Tiruveṇkāḍ-uḍaiya Mahādēva, and for feeding tapasvis and śivayōgins. The land is described in the following terms: peruvayalil kaḍaik-kaḷaniyāy vīraśōḷap-pērēri-nīr-kōvaiyāy vilaleḍundu taraminri pāḷ-kiḍanda nilattilēy irupadu pāḍagam.

  404 of 1922.
- Pennādam (SA.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Sale of land to the temple of Tirut-tūngānai-māḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva and Kōccengaṇ-Īśvaram Uḍaiya Mahādēva by the Śēri-sabhā of Muḍi-koṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. Dēva-dāna lands taxed at half rates. 238 of 1929.
- Year 34.—Agara (Mys.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari. In the twelfth year, while engaged in making puṣpābhiṣēkam to Tiruvēkambam Uḍaiyār in Kāñcī, the emperor, at the request of the rāja-guru, made Rājēndra-Cōlacatm. and two other villages into an agara called Virudarājabhayankara-catm., and granted it to 108 caturvēdibhaṭṭas; he ordered also that the grant should be entered in the tax-register; this was done,

in the Kalingattupparani must have come to a close before A.D. 1103, or that it was waged against Dēvēndravarman Rājarāja, the father of Anantavarman, as Mr. K. V. S. Aiyar thinks it was. (EI. xxii, p. 142). And the reading of Anantavarman's name is verse xi, 63 of the Parani is supported by a Tanjore Ms. No. 210, p. 43 (b). A Dēvēndravarman appears to have been a contemporary of Anantavarman Cōda-ganga, ARE. 1933, II, 9.

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and the order communicated to the Maṇḍala-mudaliyār of Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḷa-maṇḍalam, Toṇḍai-nāyanār by name, stationed at Taḷaikkāḍu alias Rājarājapuram, and two other officers, who, in their turn, caused the entry to be made in the revenue registers of the maṇḍalam. Subsequently, in year 34, seated on the Kālinga-rājan in the abhiṣēka-maṇḍapa of the palace at Kāñcī, the emperor ordered additions to this gift; he also required an image of the goddess Durgā to be set up at the same time.

MAR. 1917, pp. 42-4.

Year 34.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Land for a maṭha by a Śūdra Śīrāla of Cöḍadēśa.

373 of 1893; SII. iv. 1281.

Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. Two vēli of iraiyili land by the king to Āļudaiyār Tiruvanēkatangāpadam-udaiya Mahādēva of Nagaram-Kāncīpuram. Among the boundaries figure: tirukkarraļi-mahādēvar Kōyil (Kailāsanātha) and Rājēndra-śōļa-madil.

22 of 1890; SII. ii. 78; iv. 345.

- Naraśingapuram (Ch.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari. Land by the ūr of Madhurāntaka-nallūr for offerings to the god, goddess and ilaiyālvār in the Madhurāntaka-viṇṇagar. 8 areca-nuts and 32 betel leaves were had for one nāli of paddy.

  249 of 1910.
- " Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—pugal śūlnda punari. Lamps, silver utensils, and land for lamp by Vīrakēraļan Adhirājadēvar of Kongu. 521 of 1922.
  - Tiruvenkādu (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. The mahāsabhā fixes the amounts of tax to be realised from lands given as  $\bar{u}r$ - $k\bar{\imath}l$ -iraiyili to the temple; this is done in the presence of the Śrī-kōyil-vāriyan, dēvarkanmi, and karaṇattān.

    471 of 1918.
- Year 34+1.—Naraśingapuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. A shrine of Rāma, Sītā and Iļaiyāļvār was erected and consecrated in the temple Madhurāntaka-viņņagar in

Madhurāntaka-nallūr by the Vāṇiyan Śrī-Rāma-dūtan; thereupon, the nagarattār of Kadārangoṇḍa-śōḷa-puram in Pāśāli-nāḍu of the Maṇayil-kōṭṭam undertook to supply ½ measure of oil every day for two lamps.

244 of 1910.

Year 35.—Köṭṭaikkarungulam (Tin.)—pugal mādu. Gift of a dharmadāna uvacca aḍimai by a Mārāyan who bought the person thus given away.

280 of 1928.

Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Rājarājašolan Rambhaiyār, a waiting maid of queen Ēļulagam Udaiyār, gave some land to provide for feeding māhēśvaras during the festival in Šittirai and Vaiyāši months, in the Nambi-tirumurugantirumadam. The Perunguri Mahāsabhai of Mudi-koṇḍa-śōla-catm. received four kāśu from the temple servants in commutation of the taxes on that land.

88 of 1928.

- Year 36.—Āttūr (Tin.)—pugaļ mādu, below an incomplete Tirumagaļ Jayamagaļ introduction of Pāṇḍya Śrī Vallabha. Sale of land for being given over to the temple. 402 of 1930.
  - Drākṣārāma (God.)—(Telugu). Titles of the king: .....kulaśēkhara, Pāṇḍyakulāntaka, Vikramacōļa; permanaḍigaļu, Gangā-Kāvērī-paryanta-dharitrīpati, and saptama Viṣṇuvardhana Tribhuvana-cakravartin. Lamp by a certain Māļavarāya of Uyakkoṇḍa-Cōļavaļanāḍu of the Cōļa-maṇḍala.

310 of 1893; SII. iv. 1187.

Kuḍumiyāmalai (Pd.)—pugaļ mādu. Two persons of the Raṭṭapāḍi-koṇḍa-śōḷa-vaḷanāḍu undertake to collect brokerage (taragu) on all betel-leaf imported into the district, and to supply 30,000 areca-nuts and 750 bundles of betel-leaves per annum to the temple of Tirunalakkunram-uḍaiya-mahādēva. The nāḍu, mūnru-paḍai-(poṛkōyil)-kaikkōḷar, and innāṭṭup-paḍai-paḷiyili-aiññūrruvar were the guardians of the

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trust. Some other persons are added to the two persons who originally undertook this task of collection and supply, and from the 48th year, 60 tiramam per annum (at the rate of five per month) was also to be supplied for tiru-meyp-pūccu; kal veṭṭuvittōm nāṭṭōmum kaikkōṭarōmum paliyili aiñūrruvarōmum.

353 of 1904; Pd. 125.

- Year 36.—Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—Land for offerings to the minor deities in the temple of Tiruppulippagavar by the wife of Malaiyamān Nānūrruvan Malaiyan alias Rājēndrašōļa Cēdirāyan of Kiļyūr in Tirumunaippāḍi.

  388 of 1909.
  - Takkōlam (NA.)—pugal mādu. Five vēli of land, sold as iraiyili for 2 kāśu per vēli by sabhā of Uriyūr alias Rāja-mārttānḍa-catm., became the tiruvīdi-maḍappuram of Tiruvūral-Mahādēva.

18 of 1897; SII. v. 1381.

- " Tennēri (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. Twelve sheep for lamp by ivvūr-irundu-vāļum vellātti ulagudaiyāl selvi. 195 of 1901; SII. vii. 405.
- rirukkannapuram (Tj.)—pugal śūlnda punari. (Nangili episode mentioned, Tyāgavalli omitted from among the queens). Money and land for lamp by Kēraļa-kēsari Adhirājādhirājadēvar³³ and his minister Bhāradvājan Māranārāyaṇan alias Vīrasantōṣa Brahma Cakravartin of Tirupputtūr. An earlier gift of year 34 of 20 kāśu for 20 paśu. The cows were marked by the tiru-vilaccinai; a kaic-cāttu (receipt) was to be obtained for the ghee supplied. Protection of the Śrī-vaiṣṇavas of 18 nāḍus invoked. 519 of 1922.

\*\*There is a record of his 22+18 year at Palani (711 of 1905). Perhaps a Cēra subordinate of Kulöttunga. His minister from Tiruppattūr is also called Minister of Kulöttunga. ARE. 1923, II, 33.

Year 37.—Bāpaṭla (Kr.)—Cāļukya titles of the King. Thirty Rājarāja<sup>39</sup>—māḍa as Śālābhōga for five apūrva-brāhmanas, (called aivar attiyayanap-pirāmaṇar in the Tamil translation) being fed.

237 and 238 of 1897; SII. vi. 200-1.

- " Kandarādittam (Tri.)—vīramē tuņai followed by pugaļ mādu. Incomplete. 197 of 1929.
- in paying taxes owing to a crop-failure in the tenth year—(engalūrir-ceyda-payir śāvi-pōy iraivisana migugayil)—and that they borrowed 15 kāśu from a neighbouring magnate and assigned some of the waste land in the village to him for reclamation. Tirukkāccūr is also called Nittavinōda-nallūr.

274 of 1909.40

- Tripurāntakam (Kur.) (Telugu)—Mentions the Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Karikāla-Cōļa-Mahārāja and the Motṭavāḍa district. 265 of 1905.41
- Year 38.—Jambai (SA.)—100 kuļi of land for a lamp to Tiruttāntōnri āļuḍaiya nāyanār by Śōla ganga Pallavaraiyan Āļavandān alias Rājarāja Śiśupālan of Māmandūr in Mey-kunra-nāḍu on the southern bank of the Peṇṇār.

  69 of 1906.
  - ,, Madam (NA.)—¼ lamp to expiate an accident in a deer-hunt. 278 of 1919.
  - " Madam (NA.)—¾ lamp ordered by the periyanāṭṭār in expiation of another similar accident.

279 of 1919; ARE. 1919, II, 22.

" Nidūr (Tj.)—A stone temple to Śiva and Pārvati erected at Nidūr by Kandan Mādhavan, the vēl of

<sup>\*\*</sup> See IA., xxv, p. 321.

<sup>10279</sup> of 1909, which refers to the same transaction places the crop-failure in year 37 and ascribes it to failure of rain.

<sup>\*1262, 263</sup> and 265 of 1905 are proof of the extent of the Cola Empire in this direction. ARE. 1906, II, 22.

Milalai-nādu, the nephew of him who caused the Kārigai on yāppu to be composed by Amita-sāgaramuni.<sup>42</sup>

534 of 1921; EI. xviii, No. 8.

Year 38.—Peṇṇāḍam (SA.)—(Sanskrit verse). Jayadhara. At the instance of Bāṇarāja, a fine maṇḍapa was constructed by Māliruñjōlai, the mantri of the Cōla king, the foremost among the good śūdras, the chief of Pūvaṇūr and worshipper of Viṣṇu.

271 of 1929.

- Śrīvilliputtūr (Rd.)—pugaļ mādu. Fifty sheep for lamp in the temple of Vaḍa-perungōyil-ālvār at Vikrama-śōla-catm. 551 of 1926.
- Year 38, day 50.—Eṇṇāyiram (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. The sabhā of taniyūr Śrī Rājarāja-catm., met in the temple of Rājarāja Viṇṇagar, and made a vyavasthai, (nammūr paripālikkinṛa....śōļa-mūvēnda-vēļār being present in accordance with an order from Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga), for the sale by sabhai-vilai of some land as iṛaiyili. The general object of the transaction is described in the words: deyvapratiṣṭhaiyum duṣṭa-nigraha śiṣṭa-paripālana48.... yum brahmattai vaļarppadaṛkum. 348 of 1917.
- Year 39.—Cōļapuram (Nagercoil) (Tv.)—pugaļ mādu. Fifty sheep for a lamp to the Mahādēva of Rājēndra-śōļīśvara in Kōṭṭāru alias Mummuḍi-śōḷa-nallūr. The sheep were left in charge of: Kōṭṭārru nilaip-paḍai taraṇi-viccādirat-tarumbil paḍaiyilān tamiļan Māṇikkam.

  46 of 1896; TAS. i, 246-7 (P).
  - " Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. A merchant of Kāncī paid 2 kaļanju and 2 manjādi of gold of the fineness of Madhurāntaka-mādai44 to the pūjāris

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup>Cf. 535 of year 46.

<sup>43</sup>Cf. 1 and 2 of 1898—the Parantaka inscriptions from Uttaramērūr.

<sup>44</sup> EI. v. p. 106 nn. 1 and 3 for kudiñaikal and mādai.

for two nāļi of curds (tayiramudu) every day to the temple of Tiruppādagam (Pāṇdavap-perumāļ).

18 of 1893; SII. iii. 74.

Year 39.—Minikibanda (C.)—Opening with Ganga titles in corrupt Sanskrit, the record then gives the pugal mādu introduction, and the construction of a channel to the Uppanelli tank by Śokkanāyan, the son of Paramaṇḍalāditta - virudarāja - bhayankara - duṭṭar-gaṇḍa - rājēndra - śoḷa - kṣatriyan Ganga - nulumban Mulvāy-maṇḍalikan Nulumba-dēvar. This channel was improved by Nulambadevan, the son of Śokkanāyan and lord of Dāmalūr and Āvai with other titles.

568 of 1906.

Pantarangam (Nel.)—Land.

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541 of 1908.

Tiruvenkādu (Tj.)—(Sanskrit verse)—Mahādēva, a Brahmin, gave some land reclaimed by him for a nityadīpa to Šiva at Švētāraņya.

110 of 1896: EI. v. p. 104.

- Tiruvidaivāyil (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. Sale of land to the temple.

  13 of 1918.
- Triśūlam (Ch.)—Šungandavirtta Kulöttunga Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könërinmai-koṇḍān. Grant of the village of Munnalūr to the temple by the king at the instance of Vāṇarāyar who renamed it Tiru-nīrruccōļa-nallūr. 312 of 1901; SII. vii, 538.
- Year 40.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of lands as madaip-pallip-puram by the assembly of Rājasundaricatm, to the temple of Asta-puyakiragattu-ninrarulina paramasvāmi of Nagaram Kāncīpuram. The vendors guaranteed that the land was free from all encumbrance (kalam), and that if any was discovered later they would themselves free the land from it.

8 of 1921.

" Kunnakkudi (Rd.)—Land to Tirumalai-udaiya Mahādēva by Adalaiyūr-nādāļvān. 28 of 1909. 13

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- Year 40.—Kunnakkuḍi (Rd.)—pugal mādu. Nāṭṭān Vīra-śēkharam alias Virudarāja-bhayankara Adalaiyūr-nāḍālvān granted a remission of taxes on the dēvadāna lands belonging to the temple of Tirukkunrakkuḍit-tirumalaiyuḍaiya-mahādēva and situated in the villages that formed his jīvitam in the Tēnārrup-pōkku.

  35 of 1909.
  - Ratnagiri (Tri.)—vīramē tuņai, followed by pugaļ mādu. Land sold by the Perunguri Sabhā of Kulittaņdalai to a merchant of Rājarājapuram in Vada-Kongu, for feeding dēvaradiyār, śivayōgins and tapasvins in the Elunūrruvan-tirumadam.

179 of 1914.

- Tirukkānji (Pondicherry)—vīramē tuņai followed by pugaļ mādu. The full tank of Tribhuvanamādēvicatm, breached its banks in a storm; the banks were restored and a stone revetment (karpaḍai) called Kulōttunga Śōļan also made by Bhūtamangalam¹¹ uḍaiyān Orriyūran Bhūpālasundaran alias Śōḷakōnār, and left under the protection of the Mahāsabhā.

  215 of 1919.
- Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Assembly of Tirunalam remitted taxes on some land after receiving 24 kāśu, the extent of the land being 4½ mā according to the sabhā-vyavasthai by which 128 kuļi went to the mā, and 6 mā by the general survey (tiruvulagaļandapadi). The money was part of an endowment (maḍappuram) by a Virāṭarājan for feeding devotees in the Pramāṇavācakaṇ-maḍam.

  155 of 1925.
- mistake). Erection of stone temple to replace an old brick structure dedicated to Tiruvaigā-vuḍaiyamahādēva and grant of land to it by Sūriyan Pavalakkunranār.

  51 of 1914.

- Year 40.—Tiruvallam (NA.)—'who abolished the tolls'. Land for feeding āṇḍārgaļ. 231 of 1921.
- Year 40, day 200.—Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. At the request of queen Tribhuvana-mādēvi, the king made a tax-free gift of Śirrīccambākkam, a brahmadēya village, after renaming it Kampadēvi-nallūr (after the queen), and offered the income from it for festivals on Puṣya and Svāti days, the asterisms respectively of the king and the queen.

45 of 1921.48

- Year 41.—Binnamangala (Mys.)—Saka 1032—pugal mādu. Gift of a dēvadāna. Formula of gift note-worthy.

  503 of 1911; EC. ix. Nl. 3.
  - of land for the temple of Brahmīśvara by the Sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. met in the presence of Āḍavalān alias Kulōttunga-śōḷa-mūvēnda-vēḷār deputed by the emperor to perform dēvapratiṣṭhā and jalapratiṣṭhā in the precincts (tirumurram) of Rājarājaviṇṇagar and to increase the virtues (brahma) of the village by duṣṭa-nigraha and śiṣṭa-paripālana.47

158 of 1918.

- "Gangaikonda-cōlapuram (Tri.)—After the regnal year, there begins the Gāhadvāl introduction, akunthōt-kantha etc., of Gōvindacandra and his predecessor Madanapāla.

  29 of 1908.
- ,, Tennēri (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. Sale of land by sabhā of Kulōttunga-śōļa-catm. to the temple of Tiruvanantīśvara. 197 of 1901; SII. vii. 409.
- 4°39 of 1921 of the same year, 240th day is similar. It mentions another queen Ādittan Āņḍakuṭṭiyār alias Śōļakula-valliyār. Both had Vaiṣṇava leanings.
- "These expressions are interpreted as indicating local troubles in ARE. 1918 II, 33; also II, 35 where 160 of 1918 of Vikrama Cola (year 15) is similarly misunderstood.

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Year 41.—Tirumālpuram (NA.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Sale of land as madappuram by the ūr of Nittavinodanallūr. 287 of 1906.

Tiruppāpuliyūr (SA.)—(verse). One mā of land yielding two crops and some other garden land to the author of the Kannivana-purāṇa and the Pūmpuliyūr-nāḍagam. The author's name appears to have been Kamalālaya.<sup>48</sup>

129 of 1902; SII. vii, 753.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—Remission by the sabhā of Abhayāśraya-catm. of the taxes on some land given to the Nārpatteṇṇāyiravan maḍam. 100 kuļi was one mā; 37½ kāśu equalled pon 13 kalañju.

150 of 1925.

- Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—Provision for the supply of bathing water to god by a native of Gangai-konda-śōla-puram.

  279 of 1907.
- Vāriyūr (Tv.)—pugaļ mādu. Two salt pans at Vāriyūr de alias Parākrama-soļa-ppēraļam given by Ponparriyudaiyān Araiyan Mūvāyirat-toruvan alias Kurukula-rāyan for a perpetual lamp called after Kulottunga in the temple of Sucindram.

TAS. i. pp. 247-8 (Q).

Year 42.—Bāpaṭla (Gu.)—pugal mādu (damaged). Some land in the Arumolidēvap-pēraļam was engulfed by the sea, and a temple which sustained a loss thereby was reimbursed by a donor.

207 of 1897; SII. vi. 167.

"Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. Salt, 30 kalam, for offerings, and 10 kalam and 1½ kuruņi for 8 lamps for the whole year for one sevidu of ghee per lamp per day, by two persons of Orațtambēdu alias Madhurāntakap-pēraļam. 152 of 1922.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup>Cf. 128 of 1902 (Year 49).

<sup>40</sup>Still makes salt.

Year 42.—Kūvam (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. The ūr of Kūvam alias Madhurāntakanallūr assigned ivvēriyil tenkadaiyāluļļa nelbum mīn pāṭṭattāluļļa vastuvum for the upkeep of the Tribhuvana-mādēvi-ppērēri.

326 of 1909.

Sivapuri (Rd.)—Kaṇḍan Mangalattēvan alias Tuvarāpati-vēļān vowed to remain faithful to Sundarattōļan Kaṇḍan alias Rājēndra-śōļa Tuvarāpati-vēļān.

65 of 1929.

Śrīnivāsanallūr (Tri.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Land by sabhā of Tyāgavalli-catm. for garden to Tirunārāyaṇapurattu-āļvār.

608 of 1904.

Tirukkalukkungam (Ch.)—pugal śūlnda punari. An inhabitant of Rājarājapuram gave 10 kāśu to the temple authorities for the purchase of some land, tax-free, from the sabhā of Vānavan-mahādēvi-catm. for the Nami-nandi-adigal-matha.

179 of 1894; IA. xxi, p. 281; SII. iii, 75.

Tirumāļam (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. At the request of Nuļambādhirājan the king, seated on the (throne) Vāṇādhirājan in the hall Rājēndra-śōḷan of his palace at Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḷapuram, ordered a change of tenants in some dēvadāna lands, as the old tenants could not clear arrears or grow fresh crops without breaks which damaged the income of the temple.

93 of 1910.50

Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. The lands of the temple of Ēmalattu-durgaiyār Ōmkāra-sundari in the eastern hamlet of the village, together with the flower-garden and tank of the temple, were registered under class 12 as a gift of the village, after being named Bhūpālasundara-viļāgam.

207 of 1919.

of devadana lands of the same temple at the request of the same chief.

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Year 42.—Tiruparāntakam (Kur.)—Š. 1033. Fifty buffaloes by Rāmaṇa, the daṇḍanāyaka of Kāmadēva Cōḍa Mahārāya, and son of daṇḍanāyaka Guṇḍaya.

263 of 1905.

Year 43.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. 42 sheep for a half-lamp in expiation of accidental homicide—kaiy-piļai kurrattāl.... śeyda anniyāyam tīra.

259 of 1901; SII. vii, 474.

Bāpatla (Gu.)—Ś. 1034. Six Uttama-gaṇḍa māḍa for a lamp by a merchant.

236 of 1897; SII. vi, 199.

Drāksārāma (God.)—Land, 15 kalam (dish) weighing 15 palam, ten cows, and two slaves (adimai) for feeding fifteen persons in the Mahēśvara matha.

354 of 1893; SII. iv, 1246.

Drākṣārāma (God.)—S. 1034. Titles as in 349 of 1893 (Yr. 33). Provision for feeding.

355 of 1893; SII. iv, 1248.

- Drākṣārāma (God.)—Ś. 1034. Parāntaka Brahmādhirāya (Parāntakasya sēnādhipō) gave fifty inpa edļu for a lamp to Bhīmēśvara for the benefit of his mother.

  402 of 1893; SII. iv, 1324.
- "Drākṣārāma (God.)—Ś. 1034. Lamp in the time of mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Sūraparāja of Bīragoṭṭa for his dēvī Sejjama. His titles are: Sakala-jana-nuta-parama vamśōdbhava Bhāradvājagōtra vṛṣabha-lānchana kaḍuva-pare-ghōṣaṇa khaṭvānga-kētana-lalitārdha-candra-dhara Kāncī-purēśvara Nambi-kula-tilaka yuddha-triņētra.

405 of 1893; SII. iv, 1327.

"Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. Lamp by Paļļi Angādi Ayyāran, one of the....koṇḍa-śōlat-teriñja viļļigaļ, for the benefit of his brother. Mentions Nellūr alias Vikrama-simha-puram in Piḍa-nāḍu of the Rājēndra-śōla-maṇḍalam.

150 of 1922.

- Year 43.—Madam (NA.)—48 sheep for a half-lamp in expiation of an accidental homicide during a deer hunt on horseback (pari-vēttai). 273 of 1919.
  - " Manappadavīdu (Tin.)—pugal mādu. Land to Mūnru-kai-īśvaram-udaiyār temple as tiru-madaip-pallip-puram by the mahāsabhā of Uttamašöla-catm.

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445 of 1909.

Tiruppālatturai (Tj.)—vīrame tuņai followed by pugaļ mādu. At the request of Madurāntakap-paravaināṭu Mūvēnda-vēļān, the antarāya-pāṭtam and other dues from the dēvadāna village of Tiruccirrambalanallūr were remitted. Three officers of the puravuvari-tiņaik-kaļa-nāyakam attest the document.

434 of 1912.

- Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—Ādamangalamuḍaiyān Orriyūran Pūpālan Karuṇākaran built this tirupparikalamaṇḍapa. 621A of 1902; SII. viii, 219.
- Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Persons who are qualified to do the services of bhaṭṭavṛtti, kiḍai, aḍaippu, kūṭṭam, kaṇakku, taccu, etc. should engage in them only in the village (ullūr); those who seek to do so in other villages will incur the penalties of disobeying the mahāsabhā and the sin of ruining mahāgrāmas.

  205 of 1919.
  - Tripurāntakam (Kur.)—Š. 1033 Khara. Fifty buffaloes for a lamp by Bhīmaya, the peggada of Pottappi-Kāma-Cōļa-mahārāju. 262 of 1905.
- Year 44.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Rājarājan Kundavai-āļvār gave a gold vessel (fifty kaļañju, of the fineness of madhurāntakan māḍai) for taṇṇīr-amudu to Āļuḍaiyār. A Tamil verse states that in year 44 of Jayadhara<sup>51</sup> the same lady covered with gold the whole of the temple: tillai-nāyakar-tan-kōyilelām

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>81</sup>Friday, 13th March, A.D. 1114—EI. iv. pp. 71-2.

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śembon-mēyndāļ. She also gave a mirror (tiruk-kaṇṇāḍi) to the nāyaka dēva. This stone, shown as a curiosity (kāṭci) to Rājēndra-śōḷa-dēva by the Kāmbōja-rāja, was fixed here in the front row of the edirambalam by order of Rājēndra-śōḷa-dēvan.

119 of 1888; EI. v, p. 105; SII. iv, 224.

- Year 44.—Ennāyiram (SA.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Land at the instance of the king by the sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. and the nāḍu-kūru (settlement officer) Āditta-śūļāmani-brhama-mārāyar.

  351 of 1917.
  - Perungaruṇai (Md.)—pugal mādu. Land to Tiruvēļaikkāra Mūnru-kai-Īśvaram-uḍaiya mahādēva.

401 of 1907.

Kalinga conquest. Royal letter granting as kāṇi the accountantship (kaṇakku and kāvidi) of the village of Danmadāna-vinōda-catm., belonging to the temple of Kulōttunga-śōla-māttāṇḍālaya-dēva, and of the dēvadāna villages of this god, to certain persons who had been enjoying it for some time after purchasing it at a Kulōttungaśōlap-peruvilai.

229 of 1927.

- maintenance of the works (mentioned in 215 of 1919 of year 40) by Śōlakōnār; the original gift of paddy was converted into land, as it was found that the paddy was mixed up with the general dues from the village, the repairs to the tank being neglected.

  216 of 1919.
  - Tiruvadi (SA.)—Land to a matha of Vāgīśa. 2000 kuļi for 8 kāśu. 49 of 1903; SII. viii, 324.
- Year 45.—Ālanguḍi 52 (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puṇari. (Kalinga conquest in detail). Land assigned by the sabhā of Jananātha-catm., in return for money realised by the

sale of paddy, to a feeding house for Brahmins.  $5240 \ kalam$  of paddy sold at 13 kalam to the  $k\bar{a}\hat{s}u$  yielded  $4031|20+1|40 \ k\bar{a}\hat{s}u$ .

44 of 1891; SII. iv, 445.

- Year 45.—Bhīmavaram (God.)—Ś. 1037. Lamp by Mādhava alias Rāja-vallabha Pallavaraiyan,<sup>58</sup> minister of Parāntaka, to the Nārāyaṇa temple founded by Vaiśya Maṇḍaya.

  473 of 1893; EI. vi, pp. 219-23.
  - " Kannambādi (Mys.)—Fragment. Two temples built to Kannēśvara. 494 of 1911; EC. iv, Kr. 34.
  - " Pottapalli (Mys.)—Kāma-muttarasan alias Munivarādittan killed a tiger and fell (puli kuttip-pattān). 189 of 1911; EC. x, Ct. 162.
    - Takkōlam (NA.)—pugal mādu. Sixty pon, for lamps by Maṇavil Arumbākkilān Madurāntakan Ponnambalak-kūttan alias Kālinga-rājan, deposited 60 pon for 10 lamps with the nagarattār of Śankarappāḍi who agreed to measure out 2½ measures of ghee per diem and maintain the lamps even if they left this village and settled elsewhere. Takkōlam is also called Kulōttunga-śōla-puram.
    - Tirumalavāḍi (Trǐ.)—pugaļ mādu. Lamp by Karpagam Rājēndra-śōliyār, daughter of Śirrāmūruḍaiyān Perumān Karpagam alias Kaļappāļarājar, and wife of Bhūpāla-sundaran alias Śōlakōnār. The gift comprised 90 ewes (śevari-āḍu) divided among eight shepherds equally each getting 11‡.

80 of 1895; SII. v, 640.

- " Tiruppulivanam (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Twelve kalanju of gold for four lamps by Arumbākkilān Ponnambalakkūttan of Maņayil. 207 of 1923.
- " Tiruvadandai (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Gift by a native of Tiramangalam of 142 kalam of paddy yielding

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<sup>55</sup>Cf. smaller Leyden grant II. 11 and 49.

interest of 71 kalam (50%), paid by the Vellalar and bhāratavar of the place, for feeding 50 Brahmins on amāvāsya days in the Kaliccingan maḍam erected by the villagers.

281 of 1910.

- Year 45+1.—Tennēri (Ch.)—The mahāsabhā of Tiņaiyanēri alias Kulōttunga-śōla-catm. gave iraiyili land, which had lain fallow between the 2nd and 45th year, to the Tiru-vAnantīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple for offerings and recitation of tiruppadiyam during the morning service (tirup-palli-yelucci) for the benefit of the king (perumāl tirumēnikku nanrāga). Taxes and dues mentioned include: vāśal-tiramam, manai-yirai, śōru-māṭṭu, veṭṭi, muṭṭaiyāl. The sabhā also undertook themselves to pay nīr-vilai and antarāyam on the land.

  224 of 1922.
- Year 46.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Twelve kāśu (for lamp to Tiru-vIrumbūļai-uḍaiyār), equal to 120 kalam of paddy yielding 30 kalam as interest which fetched 90 measures of ghee.

518 of 1920.

" Ś. 1037.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Cāļukya **Parāntaka.** Lamp by maḍapaḷḷi Nūnkaya.

191 and 208 of 1893; SII. iv, 1017.

- Ś. 1038.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Parāntaka set up images of Śiva and Pārvati and gave villages to them.
   333 of 1893. SII. iv, 1214.
- " Madam (NA.)—Land to Agnīśvara for a flowergarden and a fresh-water tank.

259 of 1919.

"Maḍaviļāgam (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. Thirty-two cows for a lamp in the temple of Rāja-rājēśvaram-uḍaiya mahādēva at nagaram Iraṭṭakula-kāla-puram in Toṇḍai-nāḍu, by Palli Tiṇḍivīman, an archer of the king's army, residing in the town. The gift was made in expiation of his having killed his companion by mistake in a hunt.

389 of 1925.

Year 46.—Nīdūr '(Tj.)—(Verse). Said to be engraved also in Cidambaram. Records the construction (1) of the temple of Śonnavārarivār and the purāṇa-nūl-virikkum-puriśai-māligai; and, (2) in the 38th year, of the stone temple of Nīdūr-nilāvinār, by Kaṇḍan Mādhavan, the vēļ of Milalai-nādu, and the ruler of Kulattūr of the Kārigai of Amutasāgara.

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535 of 1921.54

Tirupparuttikungam (Ch.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari. Sale of land for 16 madurāntakan-māḍai to the Rṣi-samudāyattār for digging an irrigation channel. The land was freed from taxes by the mahāsabhā of Kaitaḍuppūr alias Hastivāraṇa-catm. Among boundaries occurs the phrase: ilavañjeguvu.

382 of 1929.

Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Provision for festival on amāvāsya days. Madurāntakan mādai of the fineness of 9½ māri was the kalañju equal to two kāśu. Interest rate was 4 kalam of paddy per kalañju per annum, to be measured in two equal instalments at the kār and paśānam harvests.

90 of 1928.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Sale of land to temple by assembly of Kōṭṭūr alias Jayadhara-catm. A gift of 70 kāśu by Rājādhirājan alias Rājēndra-śōḷa-anantapālan towards an endowment to meet the taxes on the land, which was intended to provide for mantira-pōnakam to the Tiruccirrambalam-uḍaiyār (Naṭarāja) in the temple, the pōnakam to be divided among the vidyārthis of the 'eighteen countries', those who sang the iśai, and the dancers (kūttāḍakkaḍavār); also for maintaining a nānāvida-nāṭaka-śālai.55

152 of 1925.

<sup>\*\*</sup>ARE. 1925—II 13 for other examples of theatres.

Year 46, day 160.—Cidambaram (SA.)—tirumagal jayamagal.

Land by Madhurāntaki, the younger sister of the king (namberumāl), for a flower-garden and for feeding māhēśvaras.

117 of 1888; SII. iv, 222.

Year 47.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Seven kāśu for lamp by Kuricci-uḍaiyān Pañcanētri Parāntaka-dēvan alias Kulōttungaśōla-kongarājan. The money was equal to 100 kalam of paddy yielding at 3 kuruṇi, 4 nāli, 3 ulakku and one piḍi per kalam, 30 kalam<sup>56</sup> of interest, equal to 90 nāli of ghee.

515 of 1920.

- Gōvindaputtūr (Tri.)—4 kāśu and 9 mā for appam amudu on every new moon day. The interest rate was three kuruni and one nāli per kāśu, yielding one kalam, one kuruni and six nāli; of this one tūni was given for flour, five kuruni for 1½ nāli of ghee, one tūni and four nāli for 50 palam of sugar, 2 nāli for betel-nuts.

  182 of 1929.
- " Jambukēśvaram (Tri.)—pugal śūlnda puṇari. Sale of land by temple to Villavarāyan to provide for offerings to the images of Rṣabhavāhanadēva and Pārvati set up by him. The land had been lying waste and was of the extent of 4¾ nilam, expected to yield to the temple 5 kalam per vēli at puñjai rate (punśai-variśaiyāl).

31 of 1891; SII. iii, 76.

- " Köttür (Pd.)—Repair of a tank by a Kulöttunga-cöla Kanakarājan. 155 of 1907.
- " Tiruccirai (Tj.)—Sale (in accordance with royal order), of lands deserted by owners who were unable to pay the taxes on them, by the sabhā of Vānavanmādēvi-catm. to the temple Tiruccenneri-uḍaiyār at Rājasundari-catm. 620 of 1909.

<sup>&</sup>quot;Note that one pidi is thus equal to two sevidu.

Year 47.—Tiruvadiśūlam (Ch.)— pugaļ śūļnda puviyil. Land to Tiruvidaic-curam-udaiyār temple.

340 of 1908.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pugaļ śūļnda puņari. Village as vīrabhōga to Agambadi-Kaikkōlas of Mērkā-nādu.
72 of 1926.

Vēppattūr (Tj.)—Damaged. Mentions the hall Rājēndra-śōlan in the palace at Muḍikoṇḍa-śōlapuram. Records that Tirundu-dēvan-kuḍi was a dēvadāna of Gangai-koṇḍa-cōlēśvaram-uḍaiyār and registers a gift of land.

51 of 1910.

Year 48.—Brahmadēśam (NA.)—One hundred current kāśu left with the temple authorities for two lamps.

261 of 1915.

Drākṣārāma (God.)—Saptama Viṣṇuvardhana. Lamp. 404 of 1893; SII. iv, 1326.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. The sabhā of Iraiyānaraiyūr alias Šōļa-kēraļa-catm. got and carried out an order (mahāniyōgam) to sell some lands for paying the kaḍamai due from two absconding accountants of the village—ūrkkaṇakkeļudikkaḍamaip-paṭṭuk-kaḍamai pōkkarādē kuḍi-ōḍippōnamaiyil ik-kaḍamai engaļukku irukka-vēṇḍinamaiyil. The sale was to the Paḷḷiyarai-nambirāṭṭiyār set up by Ponnambalak-kūttan Arumbākkiļan.

164 of 1906.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. A dancing girl gave five kāśu to the mahāsabhā for feeding the persons who assisted during the ten days of the festival and the śrīvaiṣṇavas in a maṭha. The sabhā assigned in return for it some common waste land (sabhaippodu) as maḍappuram for being reclaimed by the temple

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<sup>\*\*</sup>War against Kalingam not mentioned here as in a record of year 42 cited in the *Perundogai*.

authorities who were to provide for the feeding from the land-lord's share (svāmi-vāram) of the produce. 36 of 1888; SII. iv, 134.

- Year 48.—Kōvilanguļam (Rd.)—Verse. Erection of a mandapa and vimāna and, a stone image of Jina to suit both, and metallic images of the god and yakṣi, and gift of land for the temple precincts and of a well for a public drinking place. Mentions: irupattunārcān kōl.

  397 of 1914.
  - " Manimangalam (Ch.)—pugal mādu. 1050 kuli of land given to temple as provision for processions on new moon days.

4 of 1892; 23 of 1896; SII. iii, 31.58

Mannārguḍi (Tj.)<sup>59</sup>—pugal mādu. Sabhā of taniyūr Rājādhirāja-catm. met in front of the temple, the meeting having been summoned in the following manner: dharmi-yūdi perunguri-koṭṭi. The sabhā resolved to pay 30,000 kāśu (as tax?) after apportioning it to each mā in a meeting of the sabhā attended by the temple authorities (kōyirramar).

103 of 1897; SII. vi, 57.

"Sivapuram (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Uttaman Ammangai, a peṇḍāṭṭi of the agap-parivāra of nambirāṭṭiyār Ēlulagam-uḍaiyār, gave five kāśu to the Śivabrahmanas of the Mahādēva temple for a lamp.

274 of 1927.

"Takkōlam (NA.)—pugal mādu. Sale of land by the guilds of merchants and weavers (viyāpāri nagarattōmum, śāliya-nagarattōmum) to an individual who presented it to the temple for expenses in the māśi-makham festival.

268 of 1921.

Friday, 25th January, A.D. 1118—Kielhorn, El. iv, p. 263. Definitely confirms accession of the king between 14th March and 8th October, A.D. 1070. SII. iii, 32 seems to be connected with this record.

<sup>50</sup> Monday, 7th January, 1118 A.D.-Kielhorn, El. v. p. 49.

- Year 48.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—*pugaļ mādu*. Two lamps by Nāḍuḍaiyān Tiruvēkambamuḍaiyān *alias* Ulagaļandaśōḷap-Pallavaraiyan of Tēvūr. 132 of 1930.
  - "Tiruvadi (SA.)—pugal mādu. The nagarattār of Adhirājamangalyapuram<sup>60</sup> allowed 48,000 kuļi of dry land belonging to Arumbākkilān of Maṇavil to be converted into wet land as maḍappuram assigned to the Tiru-nāvukkaraśa-dēva-maṭham. 382 of 1921.
  - " Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Land in the twelfth class for feeding itinerant śivayōgis and māhēśvaras in the Tirunāvukkaraśan-maḍam for the health of the emperor (perumāl tirumēni kaliyāṇat-tirumēni-yāga) and the prosperity of the village.

    203 of 1909.
    - Uyyakkondān-Tirumalai (Tri.)—Records decision of the bhattas of Rājāśraya-catm., in accordance with the śāstras, on the profession to be followed by the anulōma caste of Rathakāras.

      479 of 1908.
- Year 48, day 245.—Sūryanārkōyil (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. Royal order granting the kaṇakku-kāṇi in some dēvadāna villages to two persons. Mentions Kulōttunga-śōḷa-māttāṇḍālayattu Sūrya-dēvar.<sup>61</sup> 231 of 1927.

- Year 49.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Ś. 1040. Cāļukya titles. Lamp by Nunkaya, son of Nelupūni Bhīmarāja. 194 of 1893; SII. iv, 1020.
  - "Drākṣārāma—Uyyavandān Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiyān Vijayabāhu Māśāttu-nāyan made provision for feeding fifteen tapasyar in the Panmāhēśvara maṭha founded by him near the temple.

344 of 1893; SII. iv, 1227.

" Gangaikonda-colapuram (Tri.)—Damaged. Land. 80 of 1892; SII. iv, 527

<sup>\*</sup>Another name for Tiruvadigai (384 of 1921).

<sup>\*1</sup>ARE. 1927 II. 20-21 gives references to Sun-worship in S. India.

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Year 49.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. 1100 kuļi of land by the servants of sēnāpatigaļ Kulōttunga-śōla-Karuppār-uḍaiyān for 20 lamps from sunset to the close of śrībali. Each lamp took 1½ śeviḍu of ghee per day; the proceeds of 1,000 kuļi supplied the ghee required and of 100 kuļi went to remunerate the lamp-lighter.

90 of 1922.

Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. Kaliyavvai gave 96 sheep for a lamp to burn in a stand cast after the form of her deceased brother<sup>62</sup> Kēttan Ādittan alias Mangaļūr-nāḍāļvān, a servant of sēnāpati Kulōttunga-śōļa-karuppāruḍaiyār.

95 of 1922.

Kalla Perumbūr (Tj.)—A vyavasthā of the sabhā of Rājasundari-catm. that from the current year, in elections to the executive (varaṇam), those who had served once should be kept out for the two following years, and that at the end of the interval they may be re-elected in a duly constituted meeting—mūnrām āṇḍu perunguri koṭṭi mahāsabhaikku iḍil śeyyapperuvārāgavum; that, finally, those who served for two consecutive periods or got into their place by undue influence through the palace, would be liable to punishment.

581 of 1904.

Kalla-Perumbūr (Tj.)—pugal mādu. Land as madappuram to the temple of Śrī Kailāyam alias Śrī Kulōttunga-śōla Īśvaram at Rājasundari-catm. 582 of 1904.

" Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—pugal mādu. Sale of 600 kuļi of waste land, tax-free, for 1½ kaļañju by the ūr of Kaļikāi-nallūr to Araiyan Parudimāṇikkam alias Arumbākkiļān of Maṇavil for providing for the sacred bath of Āļuḍaiyār Tirukkaccālai-uḍaiyār at Nagaram Kāñcīpuram.
58 of 1921.

- Year 49.—Kōnērirājapuram (Tj.)63—pugaļ mādu. Mentions sale of lands and houses of persons who had defaulted in paying land revenue and disappeared, by sabhā of Tirunalam (in Veṇṇādu of Bhūpālakulavallivaļanādu) as sabhai-vilai in accordance with an order (kaḍaiyādu) from revenue officials. 647 of 1909.
  - "Kunnakkuḍi (Rd.)—The irai, antarāyam, kaḍamai etc. from Kīl-kaṇṇamangalam due to Nāṭṭān Vīraśēkharan alias Adaļaiyūr Nāḍālvān were made over by him to the temple of Tirumalai-uḍaiyanāyanār.

    32 of 1909.
    - Paṇḍāravāḍai (Tj.)—Gift to temple, by Kulöttungaśöla Mūvaraiyan of Kīranguḍi, of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  mā of land bought for 12 kāśu.

- "Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—32 cows (equal to ten kāśu) for one lamp by a Brahmin who 'prayed for a son and was blessed with one.' 371 of 1909.
- " Tirumānikuļi (SA.)—pugaļ mādu. Sale of land by the nagaram of Vānavan-mādēvi-puram as iraiyili-madappuram, ten kāśu being the cost and twenty the irai-kāval. 160 of 1902; SII. vii, 785.
- " Tiruppāpuliyūr (SA.)—(Verse). Two mā of land yielding two crops to Parasamaya-kōļari-māmuni, the author of Kannivana-purāna, as dharma-vṛtti-iraiyili.65 128 of 1902; SII. vii, 752.
- "Tiruvallam (NA.)—Āccapidāran Gaņavadi Nambi alias Alagiya Pāṇḍiya Pallavaraiyan, of the Irumuḍi-śōlat-terinda-villigal, settled in Vāṇapuram, gave five women of his family, including a daughter of his

<sup>\*\*</sup>Wednesday, March 26, A.D. 1119, Acc. March 27—October 8, A.D. 1070—Sewell, EI. xi, p. 242.

<sup>64235, 245, 251,</sup> and 267 of 1923 are similar gifts by the same donor. 68Cf. 129 of 1902 (yr. 41).

and her two daughters, as dēvaradiyār: tiruvallamudaiyār śrī-pādattile udakam paņņi tiruccūlam śātti dēvaradiyār-āga viţtēn. 230 of 1921.

Year 49.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pugaļ mādu. The king, from his palace at Gangaikoṇḍaśōḷa-puram, ordered the gift of 37¾ nilam and 1 mā, (comprising one-crop land and puñjai) yielding 750 kalam per annum, to be renamed Eluttarivā-nallūr and used for feeding fifty devotees (nitta-pūjakar) in the Kulōttunga-śōḷan-maḍam at Tiruvorriyūr. The land was to pay no antarāyam in the 49th year, ⅓ rate for the next year, ⅙ for the next and full rate subsequently. The gift was made at the instance of Tirumaḷapāḍi-picear.

200 of 1912.

- Udaiyalūr (Tj.)—Land by māhēśvarap-perundariśanattār for the chanting of tiruppadiyam in the temple of Śrī-kailāsam-udaiyār Śivapāda-śēkharīśvaram-udaiya-mahādēva. 306 of 1927.
- Year 49, day 333.—Drākṣārāma (God.)—Land as sarvakaraparihāramu iraiyili dēvadāna. Names of viņņappam, ānatti and likhitam mentioned.

343 of 1893; SII. iv, 1226.

- Year 49+1.—Tirukköṣṭhiyūr (Rd.)—vīramē tuṇai followed by pugal mādu. Fifteen kāśu equal to 105 tiramam given by a Brahmin lady for a lamp in the kīlait-tirunilai (where the god was in a lying posture) of the periya śrī kōyil of Tirukkōṭṭiyūr, a dēvadāna in Cōla-pāṇḍiya-valanādu.

  284 of 1923.63
- Year 50.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—pugaļ mādu. 100 kalam of paddy, yielding interest of 30 kalam per annum, equal to 90 measures of ghee for one lamp. 520 of 1920.
  - " Tinuvēndipuram (SA.)—33 sheep for lamp.
    139 of 1902; SII. vii, 763.

- Year 52.—Idaiyāttūr (Pd.)—Copy of a deed describing a dēvadāna sold to temple by the ūr in the fifth year of a Parakēsari.

  Pd. 127.
  - The regnal year is missing or uncertain in the following:— Āduturai (Tj.)—Sale of land, bounded on the north by Sungadavvittān (river?) for a lamp. 365 of 1907.
    - Anbil (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. Land as tiruviļāppuram to Anbil-Jala-sayanattup-paļļikoņda-āļvār by the mahāsabhā. 589 of 1902; SII. viii, 185.
    - Āttūr (Tin.)—(Sanskrit). Gold aureola and money for two lamps to temple by Mānāvatāra.

405 of 1930.

- Cidambaram (SA.)—Sanskrit verse. Eulogy of Kulöttunga's conquests, especially in the Pāṇḍya and Kērala.
  - 115 of 1887 8; SII. i, 155; EI. v. pp. 103-4.
- Chinna-dhārāpuram (Tri.)—pūmādu puņara.

  Nagarattār and Iļamaiyār accept a cash endowment
  by Vīranārāyaṇa-māvali-vāṇarāyan and undertake to
  supply paddy as interest to be spent on festivals in
  the temple.

  365 of 1928.
- Kāļahasti (C.)—pugaļ mādu. 96 cows for ½ lamp by Tenganguḍaiyān-kūtta-vaḍugan, a śirudanam officer Malaiyaraṇa-paḍaivīḍu in Gangai-koṇḍa-śōḷa-puram in Virudarāja-bhayankara-vaḷanāḍu. 130 of 1922.
- Kālahasti (C.)—An inscribed bronze image given by Udaiyanambi to the temple. 168A of 1922.
- Kuhūr (Tj.)—Land to Kulōttunga-śōlap-perumballi at Kūrūr.

  288 of 1917.
- Mēlappaļuvūr (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. Land to Tiruttörram-udaiya-mahādēva at Perumbaļuvūr by Vāņakovaraiyan Suttamallan Uttamasolan alias Ilangēsvaran.

  389 of 1924.

- Mēlappaļuvūr (Tri.)—pugaļ mādu. The above temple, originally built of bricks and in a neglected condition without worship, was rebuilt of stone with gōpuras and prākāras by Ilangēśvaran, and renamed Kulōttunga-śōļa-īśvaram for the benefit of the king.

  393 of 1924.
- Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—A verse in Sanskrit by Āṇḍapiḷḷai-bhaṭṭan of Tirukkōvalūr recording the renovation of the Śiva temple by Maṇaviladhipati Sabhānartaka Kālingarāja. 367 of 1909.
- Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—Same subject. Mentions details such as prākāra, vimāna, and areca-garden, chronogram tīrē-nadyāh for Ś. 1025.

369 of 1909; ARE. 1928, II, 10.

Takkōlam (NA.)—tirwmanni vilanga. Twenty-five kalañju of gold by a lady of Takkōlam alias Vallavapuram for sandal on the 6th day of the Makha festival in the month of Māśi. Fifty kalam of paddy was the interest due on the amount.

243 of 1921.

- Tinnevelly (Tin.)—pugal mādu. Some land lying waste was assigned with rights of irrigation from the Uttamaśōlan vāykkāl as kāni to the sabhā of Uttama-śōla-catm. on condition that they remitted 4 kāśu and 4 kalam of paddy per mā of cultivated land at each crop, and were not liable to any other dues. Ends: nāṭṭu-ppaḍi śādanam paṇṇinamaikku dēvar tirumandira ōlai maṇalūr Vīrassvāmināthabhaṭṭan eluttu. 145 of 1894; SII. v, 436.
- Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Šungandavirttaruļina. Gift of a dēvadāna by the king while encamped in a tope (ambil-tōppil) in Kāncīpuram. 186 of 1904.
- Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pugal mādu. Land as madappuram for feeding sampradāyins on stated occasions in the Vēdānta-vēdyar madam. The land

was to pay tax like lands in the twelfth grade and the irai-migudi was to be paid to the matha.

202 of 1919.

## Ceylon inscriptions:—

Jayabāhu I. Yr. 8.—A.D. 1122—Budumuttava.

- (1) Gift of a perpetual lamp to Vikkirama-śilāmēga-Īśvara in the town of Mahāgala alias Vikkirama Śilāmēga-pura by (Sū)riyavalliyār, wife of Vīrapperumāļ, the Pāṇḍyan, and daughter of the Cōļa king Kulöttunga-cōļa.
  - Cey. 474 in the Ceylon Journal of Science G. II 2, p. 116. ASC. 1911-12, p. 119.
- (2) Grant of certain social privileges such as the use of pāvāḍas, drums etc., and the use of the services of a washerman to the kammāļar by Vīrabahu Mānābharaṇa, the father of Parākramabāhu I.

Cey. 473. Ibid. ASC. 1911-22, p. 115.

## PARAKĒSARI VIKRAMACŌĻA.

Year 2.—Siddhalingamaḍam¹ (SA.)—pūmādu puṇara. Land for offerings by purchase from the mahāsabhā of Śirringūr, a brahmadēya, by the wife of Malaiyamān Tirukkalaimarundān Āļvānangakāra-malaiyamān.

408 of 1909.

- Sugatūr (Mys.)—Ś. 1042. pūmagaļ puņara. Erection of Sōmēśvara temple by Udayamāttāṇḍa Brahmamārāyan, and gift of land to the temple after consecration.

  175 of 1911; EC. x Sd. 9.
- Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—pūmādu puṇara. The mahā-sabhā of Tirunaraiyūr alias Pañcavanmādēvi-catm. gave some lands as iraiyili to two temples in lieu of some cash they owed to them for expenses which they had incurred, the sabhā finding it difficult to raise the cash from the village, (ūril marabil-indavari koļļa uṇṇāmaiyil).

  170 of 1908.
  - Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—A certain Tēvūr-uḍaiyān Vēļān Manatukkiniyān alias Virāṭarājan established at Tiruppugalūr a combined hospital (ātulaśālai) and maṭha on the north bank of Muḍikoṇḍaśōlap-pērāru for the benefit of the sick and the destitute (ātularaiyum anātharaiyum). The sabhā of Kṣatriya-śikhāmaṇi-catm. sold some land as ātula-śālaip-pura iraiyili after receiving the cost from the treasury of the temple at a meeting held in the Naralōkavīranmaṇḍapa in the temple.

    97 of 1928.
- " Tiruvadatturai (SA.)— pūmādu puņara. The Šiva brāhmaņas received eight kāśu for a perpetual lamp from dēviyār Karuņākaran Elvār-kuļaliyār alias Vāṇakō-mādēviyār, wife of Suttamallan Mudigondān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 229 of 1929.

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- Year 2.—Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)²—pū mālai midaindu. Remission of taxes on temple lands by the assembly of Abhayāśraya-catm. met in the temple of Maniyambalam-udaiyār.

  157 of 1925.
  - of taxes by the assembly of Pāṇḍiyanai-venkoṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. (met in the temple of Vīrarājēndra-viṇṇagar Ālvār) on land given as maḍappuram to the hall munnūrrinupattu-nālvan by Sēnāpati Śankaran Iḷangāri-kuḍaiyān Ambalangōyil-koṇḍān alias Anantapālan of Pērāvūr-nāḍu. Also sale by the sabhā of some other lands on which they were called upon to pay taxes since the Veḷḷāḷas had left the village owing to some feuds (?) 158 of 1925.
- Year 3.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—Land by purchase by the assembly of Parākrama-catm. for feeding Māhēśvaras in the Para-samaya-kōļari-maṭha.

  534 of 1918.
  - "Alangudi (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. 100 kalam of paddy yielding interest of 30 kalam per annum for a lamp by ivvūr-irukkum kaikkoļan Porkoyil Śolamārāyan.
  - " Karūr (Coi.)—Gift of 100 paņam and 80 pudukkāśu making a total of 180 paṇam for offerings; also ten śrī-yakki paḷañjalākai accu.

63 of 1890; SII. iv. 387.

- "Nandalūr (Cud.)—Š. 1044. Gift by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bettarasa, ruling in Pottappi-nāḍu, for the success of the king's arms.

  583 of 1907.
- " Perumukkil (SA.)—Construction of the Mukhyācalēśvara temple by Kākku-nāyakan alias Kanakarāyan. 40 of 1905.

<sup>\*</sup>September 4, A.D. 1119-ARE. 1925, App. D.

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- Year 3.—Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—Money for lamp by Śadiri, daughter of Tillai-nāyakan Dēvar-kaṇḍan Ahamuḍai-yān Malaiyan alias Rājēndra-śola Cedirāyan of Pēringūr: also lamp stand and three vessels of bell-metal.

  378 of 1909.
  - Sivapuram (Tj.)—pūmādu puņara. Reclamation of some land for the benefit of a temple. Three mā yielded 45 kalam revenue to the temple.

276 of 1927.

- Šivapuri (Rd.)—Undertaking by Rājēndra-śōlan Niṣadarāyan to be loyal to Kaṇḍan Sundarattōlan alias Tuvarāpati-vēļān, to respect his uśir-porulmahimai-mānam, etc. 55 of 1929.
- Tirumāṇikuļi (SA.)—pūmādu puṇara. A gift of 777½ nilam and mā kāṇi, yielding 1035 kaļañju, four mā and a half, to be called Vikramašōļa-nallūr.

150 of 1902; SII. vii. 774.

Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—Sabhā of Tirunaraiyūr alias Pañcavan-mahādēvi-catm., having incurred an expenditure in excess of their income (marapīnda kāśukku mēl ērramāga sabhaiviniyōgamāga alindamaiyil) and being unable to raise the money by taxation, gave away some land as iraiyili to the temple in lieu of the money (ikkāśukku uḍalāga).

171 of 1908.

- Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. The sabhā of Āhōmallanai-irumadi-menkanda-śöla-catm. made some madappuram land iraiyili after receiving a lump sum. Taxes named include: vēlikkāśu, muṭṭaiyāl, vellān-veṭṭi, marrum tiruvāśalil pōnda kudimai eppērpaṭṭadum. 149 of 1925.
- "Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Remission of taxes, by assembly of Viruda-rāja-bhayankara-catm., on lands given by a sēnāpati to the \$ankaradēvan-araccālai for feeding Brahmins,

tapasyas, anādigirīśas (?), those who studied vayijyaśāstra, Bāhaṭa, Caraka, vyākaraṇa and Rūpāvatāra; also for general feeding at festivals.

159 of 1925.

Year 3.—Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. The sabhā took 100 kāśu for making 2 vēlis of land kāśu-kollā iraiyili. The land was a gift by Pavalakkunru Periyāl, a pendātti of queen Mukkōkkilān-adigal at Gangaikonda-śōlapuram, to the temple of Mangalēśvaram-udaiya Mahādēva at Kulöttunga-sola-nallūr, a vīrabhōga of the Kaikkōlas of Gangai-konda-śōla-69 of 1926. puram.

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Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Sabhā of Ulaguyyak-konda-śōla-catm. received 716‡ anrādu palangāśu and remitted taxes on 13 vēli of land set apart as araccālaippuram for the śālā called Perundiru-vätti established by Gangaikonda-sõlan tiruk-korravāśalil pura-vāyil sēnāpati Ilangāri-Sankaran Ambalam-kōyil-kondān kudaiyān Anantapālar.

71 of 1926.

- Year 4.--Elvānāśūr (SA.)—The king made a grant from Mudigonda-sölapuram. 168 of 1906.
  - Manimangalam (Ch.)—pū mālai midaindu. Sale of land by the village for being given to the temple. 24 of 1896; SII. iii, 33.
  - Pennādam (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. Fourteen kāśu by Karunākaran Sundarattöludaiyān alias Valavan Pallavaraiyan of Pāndi-nādu for repairing a breach in the tank bund and for feeding pilgrims in the temple.

262 of 1929.

Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—Land by Ādavallān Vāsudēvan alias Mudigoņda-śōļa Mūvēnda-vēļān.

383 of 1909.

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Year 4.—Tanjore (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Appointment of a person by royal order to a hereditary post in the temple on the death of his father.

56 of 1893; SII. ii, 68.

Tirukkadaiyūr (Tj.)—Three vēli of land as arcanābhōga by the Mahāsabhā of Tirukkadavūr. Mentions Aruļākara vāykkāl.

250 of 1925.

- Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Sale of 9 mā of land for 9 current kāśu by Karuṇākaran of Śēndiram, a member of the ālungaṇam of Virudarāja-bhayankara-catm. in Maṇṇi-nādu, to Śutta-mallan Mudikoṇḍār alias Vāṇakōvaraiyar residing at Vāļaiyūr alias Śaṇbai on the north bank of the Peṇṇai in Vāṇagōppāḍi alias Rājēndra-śōla-vaļanādu. 62 of 1926.
  - Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—pü mādu puņara. (Damaged). Fourteen kāśu for a tumbai garland to god for the benefit of Śēramānār Rāma-vanmar.

623 of 1902; SII. viii, 221.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. Sale by sabhā of Tirunallūr, (a brahmadēya), of a tank, Neḍunguļam, of the extent of nilam iraṇḍē-mukkalē-śinnam for 100 kāśu equal to 32½ kaļañju of śembon of the fineness of Rājarājan-māḍai, to Arumbākkiļān Ponnambalakkūttan of Maṇavil who desired to provide for garlands of red lilies (śengaļunīr) to Śrī-mūlasthānam-uḍaiyār of Tiruvārūr.

563 of 1904.3

" Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—Gift of money for a bathing water pot by a native of Gangai-koṇḍa-śōla-puram.

293 of 1907.

No. 564 also relates to the same transactions, records that the tank was tax-free, and secures its ancient rights re. water-ways, and authorises the plantation of trees including cocoanuts on its banks.

Year 4.—Tiruviḍaimarudūr (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaindu. Ten vēli of land given as dēvadāna iraiyili by royal order to the image of Kulōttunga-Cōļīśvaram-uḍaiya-mahādēva set up at Mangalakkuḍi by Svāmidēvar Śrī-kaṇṭhaśiva for the merit of the king. The land yielded (paḍi?) 525 kalam, 3 kuruṇi and 4 nāḷi besides a kāṇik-kaḍan of 100 kalam per vēli.

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301 of 1907.

Tiruviļakkuḍi (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Remission of taxes, for a payment of 20 kāśu from the temple at Tiruvāḍuturai to the assembly of Pugalōkamāṇikka-catm., on land purchased for founding a temple to Tirukkēdāra-lingam by Alaga-viṭankan Uyyavandān alias Jñāna-śivar of Pūṇḍi, a tapasvin attached to the temple.

144 of 1926.

Tukkacci (Tj.)<sup>5</sup>—Land given tax-free by the assembly of Vijayarājēndra-catm. to Tentirukkālatti-mahādēva at Kulōttungaśōla-nallūr for recitation of tiruppadiyam.

6 of 1918.

Year 5.—Kāļahasti (C.)—33 kāśu by two settis for a lamp.

106 of 1922.

- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—The king, seated in the maṇḍapa Sundara-śōlan on the south side of the tank at Vaṣāru alias Kunivalla-nallūr, ordered Sundara-śōla-vēļār to give to the temple of Sura-vaṭṭālam-uḍaiya-nāyanār, five taḍis of land making up 1600 kuli by the rod of 14 spans. 229 of 1910.
- Kilputtūr (NA.)—pū mādu puņara. Registers an earlier gift of land (kal-vettu) made in the fourth year of Vijayālaya-dēva, for offerings and worship.

  164 of 1915.
- Kilūr (SA.)—32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Vikrama-Cola Cēdiyarāyan.

  286 of 1902; SII. vii. 915.

<sup>\*</sup>King given the Rājakēsari title by mistake. ARE. 1926, II 27.
\*Rājakēsari title by mistake.

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- Year 5.—Kōyil Tēvarāyanpēṭṭai (Paṇḍāravāḍai) (Tj.)—Sale of land to temple by Gōmaḍattu Aruļāla-bhaṭṭan, a kālāmukha, resident in the Śōḷa-śuḷāmaṇic-cēri of Rājakēsari-catm.
  - Śāyāvanam (Tj.)—(verse) Tirucirrambalavan Mānaśēkaran, a minister of the Cōļa king and lord of Mukandaiyar (?), built a matha at Śāyāvanam in Pūm-pugār-nagar for feeding fifty brahmins every day, and presented lands to it. 269 of 1911.
    - Tindivanam (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. The ūr of Kiḍangil alias Rājēndra-śōḷa-nallūr sold land to Tiruttiṇḍivanam-uḍaiyār for 120 current kāśu given by Madhurāntakan alias Kalingamān of Maṇavil. The extent of land was six vēli with water-rights; the price was 20 kāśu, and the remaining 100 was an endowment from the interest on which the ūr agreed to pay: sennīr-amañji, tiruveluccik-kuḍimai, peruvari, śilliṇai, eccoņu, veṭṭi muṭṭaiyāl, kōyil-vāśalāl-pōnda kuḍimai eppērp-paṭṭadum. They also sold nattakkollai for the residence of the kuḍigal for 10 kāśu, freed from the following dues viz. uppukkāśu, śennīr-amañji and tiruveluccik-kuḍimai besides ecconu kūrnunellu eppērppaṭṭana.

205 of 1902; SII. vii. 832.

- Tirumaṇañjēri (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Mahāsabhā of Karikāla-śōla-catm. considered the action to be taken in the case of persons who were unable to pay taxes or had deserted the village, and sold some lands in Sabhai-vilai and made others iraiyili dēvadāna to be able to pay the dues.

  4 of 1914.
- " Tiruvadandai (Ch.)—Nine drammas for a lamp by a resident of Satyāśraya-kula-kāla-catm.

280 of 1910.

" Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—On payment of 26½ kāśu, the sabhā of Tirukkadavūr at their meeting in

Tiruccirrambala-vēļaikkāran-tirumaṇḍapam in the temple of Kālakāladēva, made some temple lands kāśu-koḷḷā-iraiyili. Mentions the usual taxes; also aruḷākara-vāykkal among boundaries. The inscription is recorded by the mārram of several persons named and signed by several others in addition.

60 of 1926.

Year 5.—Tiruvallam (NA.)—Sale of land by the mahāsabhā of Kārai alias Bhuvana-mulududai-catm. for 62½ kāśu received from Iraṇḍāyiravi Āśāravalli, the wife of Ammaiyappan Śambuva-rāyan, for the maintenance of a maṭha in the temple.

232 of 1921.

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Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Land, māļigai manai kuļi 120, to Paļaiyūr-udaiyān Candra-śēkhara-nāti-viṭanka alias Kulōttunga-cōļa-mahābali-Bāṇarāja, who was a descendant of the minister of Manu at the time when the king's son was sentenced to death for having killed a calf.

164 of 1894;8 SII. v. 456.

- Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. 175 kuļi (i.e. one mā and three kāṇi) of fallow land, and one kāśu for offerings. 130 of 1895; SII. v, 694.
- Tiruviļakkudi (Tj.)—Sale of land, tax-free, by Pugalāka-māṇikka-catm. for 31 kāśu to Jñānaśiva who purchased it for offerings to Tirukkēdāra and for feeding māhēśvaras coming for worship, and the maintenance of persons reciting the Vedas and Śāstras in the temple.

  146 of 1926.
- Udaiyārgudi (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. Sabhā of Vīranārāyaṇa-catm. gave five mā of land as iraiyili to the Rājēndraśōlan-maṭha (after Rājēndra I) for feeding twelve Brahmins. This was done at the request of the Kōyil-vāriyapperumakkal and other temple authorities. 622 of 1920.

\*Cf. the term Sabhā-mārram in the Tennēri records of the reign of Rājarāja I. 240 and 241 of 1922.

\*Thursday, 31st May, A.D. 1123—Kielhorn, EI. vii, pp. 3—4. K—78

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- Year 6.—Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—pū mādu puņara. Sale of 25 pāḍagam from the village common (gō pracārabhūmiyāy, ellōmukkum sādāraņam ādalāl) for 20 kāśu for a temple of Aruļākara-Īśvara being built with a maṇḍapa, tiruccurru-māļigai, eḍuttukkaṭṭi and tiru-nandavanam. They also undertook not to collect kaḍamai on the areca-palms grown on this land and to forgo manaiyirai on houses built and all other vari.

  128 of 1896; SII. v, 993.
  - Olagapuram (SA.)—Cows for lamp by a merchant to Śrī-Kailāsam-Arikulakēsari-Īccuram-udaiya-mahā-dēva.

    128 of 1919.
    - Pennādam (SA.)—Provision for offerings to tiruppalliyarai-nācciyār by Kūttan Śēndan alias Vāṇakularāyan, the pāḍi-kāval of the nādu. 243 of 1929.
    - Tillaiyādi (Tj.)—Ten kāśu to the temple for a tūni and padakku of salt to be supplied daily from the pans at Āyturai alias Rājēndraśōlap-pēralam, granted by the king for meeting the expenses of offerings during the ardhayāma service called Vikramaśōlan-śandi in the Tillaiyāli-Īśvaram-uḍaiyār temple.

      239 of 1925.
    - Tiruvālangādu (C.)—pū mādu puņara. The mahāsabhā of Vaļaikuļam alias Nittavināda-catm. sold some land to a person for endowing a lamp. The sale was made in a public auction described thus: "kuļi āyirattaiññūrum engaļ-ūr kaṭṭaļaippaḍiyē irai iliccidāga koļvīr uļirōv-enru kūra immoli kēṭṭu edir moli koḍuttān."

      458 of 1905.
  - Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by a kaikkōļan of the agapparivāram of Nambirāṭṭiyār Nēriyan-mādēviyār. 136 of 1895; SII. v. 700.
  - Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—pū mādu puņara. Land for temple site, a hall and flower-garden to Aruļākara-Īśvaram-udaiyār set up in the fifth year by Arumbākkiļān Ponnambalakūttan of Maṇavil, for

the prosperity of the king and the village. The gift was made by order of the mahāsabhā of Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm.

175 of 1919.

Year 6.—Vayirapuram (SA.)—Land, free from *śilvari* and peruvari, for services in the temple by the ūr of Vayiramēgapuram alias Jananātha-nallūr.

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256 of 1913.

Vēppattūr (Tj.)—Land as viņaik-kāņi to a sivabrāhmaņa for playing on the viņā in the temple of Arumarundu-udaiyār at Tirundu-dēvan-gudi by the māhēsvaras, sivabrāhmaņas and the sabhā.

47 of 1910.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. While the king was seated on the Śōla-kōn in the ēkānta-kūḍam within his palace at Vīra-nārāyaṇa-catm., a certain Śōla-kōn represented to him the need for giving 90 vēli of iraiyili dēvadāna land to the temple of Tirumudukunram-uḍaiyār, as the old endowments did not meet the expenses of worship in the temple and of feeding in its maṭha; accordingly, the king ordered the gift of the village of Jina-cintāmaṇinallūr of the extent of 90 vēli excluding 10 vēli of free land comprising the nattam of the village. The irai to the temple was to be 40 kalam per vēli.

63 of 1918.

- Year 6+1.—Tiruvõttür (NA.)—pü mādu puņara. Sale of land by the ür to raise money for paying taxes as a big flood had destroyed the crops. Two thousand kuļi by the tiruvulagaļanda-śrī-pādak-kōlo was sold for 25 current kāśu.

  87 of 1900; SII. vii. 96.
- Year 7.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. One hundred kalam of paddy for a lamp. The interest was thirty kalam per annum, equal to 90 measures of ghee.

  512 of 1920.

The Śrī-pāda was, it has been suggested, the foot of Kulöttunga I, ARE. 1900, I, 25.

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Year 7.—Kalavai (NA.)—One thousand kuļi as iraiyili dēvadāna by two women. Kalavai is called Rājanārāyaṇa-catm.<sup>10</sup>

229 of 1901; SII. vii. 443.

- Śivapuri (Rd.)—Undertaking by Śundan Gangai-koṇḍān alias Tuvarāpati-vēlān given to his vāļilār (swordsmen) to provide five mā of good land (talai) and three mā of indifferent land (kaḍai) as udirappaṭṭi for each of them that fell fighting (pūśalil paṭṭār); and in the case of camp-followers (vāḷilarāy śēvakarāy-uḷḷār) who died in war (pūśal) or by disease, he would not collect any taxes from their relations other than what they consented to give.

  47 of 1929.
- Tiruvadi (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Some of the common land (samudāyamāna nilam) sold by sabhā to a merchant of Adhirājamangalyapuram for paying the kadamai dues for the sixth year of the reign.

  30 of 1903; SII. viii, 303.
- Tiruviḍaimarudūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. The king ordered, while he was in the Ēkanāyakan tiruveḍuttukkaṭṭi in the large outer court in the temple of Tiruviḍaimarauduḍaiyār, that the village of Vaṇṇakkuḍi (99¾ vēli and odd), was to be made a dēvadāna iraiyili under the name Tyāgasamudracatm. The revenue of 60 kalam per vēli fixed in the 38th year (of Kulōttunga?) was remitted.

272 and 273 of 1907.

- Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—One cow for a lamp at the three śandis by a dēvar-adiyāl. 299 of 1907.
- Year 8.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pū mādu vaļara. 197½ kaļanju of gold, 9½ māri in fineness by the kōyil-kal, for a sahasra-dhārā for Śrīrangaśāyi alias Vikrama-śōļaviņņagar Perumāļ.

  516 of 1919.

<sup>20230</sup> of 1901 is a record of Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya.

Year 8.—Nandalūr (Cud.)—Ś. 1047. pū mādu puņara. Gift of an agrahāra of 70 shares by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vimalāditya-dēva, ruler of Pottappi and son of Siddarasa, for the success of the king's arms. The donor was also called Madhurāntaka Pottappic-Cōļa and claimed descent from Karikāla (caraṇa-sarōruha etc.)

579 of 1907.

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- Neyvāṇai (SA.)—Land to god at Tirunelveṇṇai by Malaiyamān Ubaiyan alias Vikramašölac-cēdirāyan of Kiliyūr.<sup>11</sup> 371 of 1908.
- Peṇṇāḍam (SA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Land yielding 240 kalam (extent two vēli and 8 mā of reclaimed land) for 8 lamps in the temple of Tirut-tūngānaimāḍam-udaiyār, by Vēļān Tiruppūvanam-uḍaiyān alias Tennavadaraiyan of Irumbāḷi in Miḷalaik-kūrram. 265 of 1929.
- Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—Copy of an inscription of the seventh year of Rājēndra II (Iraṭṭapāḍi introduction) providing for festivals in the temple.

625 of 1902; SII. viii, 224.

- Tiruvārūr (Tj.)<sup>12</sup>—pū mādu puṇara. An ubhayattīṭu by the Sivabrāhmaṇas (described as mūlasthānamuḍaiyār kōyil nila nivandam uḍaiya sivabrāhmaṇar nārpatteṇmarkkuc-camainda) given to the horse-dealer Ganga-seṭṭi, son of Siddha-seṭṭi, living in the neighbourhood (śāttu) of Vīrarājēndra-dēva-mangalam, that from the interest on 17 kāśu given by him, they and their successors would maintain a perpetual lamp supplying 91¼ nālis (of oil) for the 365 days of the year at the rate of one ulakku per day.

  556 of 1904.
- " Tiruvöttür (NA.)—pū mālai midaindu. 4250 kuļi of dry land bought from 20 kāśu (current) and given

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Cf. 373 of Year 12. ARE. 1909, II, 46.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Tuesday, 18th August, A.D. 1125—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 263.

as tiruvīdi-madappuram for feeding the āṇḍār who were doing the tiruvīdippaņi.

88 of 1900; SII. vii, 97.

- Year 8.—Udaiyalūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. One kāśu for a śandi-viļakku by Pañcanadivāņan Pārāntaka-dēvan alias Kulöttunga-Cōļa Gonkayan of Kuricci in Veņņik-kūrram. 305 of 1927.
- Year 9.—Cebrolu (Gu.)—Ś. 1049.<sup>13</sup> Cāļukya titles of the king. Fifty sheep for lamp by mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nambaya, lord of the city of Koļļipāka and of the Satsahasra country.

153 of 1897; EI. vi, pp. 223-7.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Śūrriyan Raman alias Rājēndra-śōla Malaiyakula-rājan, who had the pādi-kāval of the town (ivvūr), remitted some taxes in favour of seven temples.

177 of 1906.

- "Gudimallam (NA.)—pū mādu puņara. (Re)building of the stone temple of Parašurāmēšvara by Nāraṇadēvan Pudōlarašan alias Vikrama-šōlak-karuppārudaiyān for the merit of his father Nāraṇadēva alias Kulōttunga-šōla-karuppārudaiyān. Also land for offerings. 212 of 1903; SII. viii, 511.
- Jambai (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. Lamp in expiation of man-slaughter. 92 of 1906.
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  Kāncipuram (Ch.)—pū mādu puņara. 780 kalam of paddy for offerings on the 13 Jyēṣṭhā days in a year from the interest which was 50% in this case. The asterism was that of the ālvārs Pūdam and Poygai. The Śrī-kōyil-vāriyam agree to administer this charity.

  33 of 1893; SII. iii, 80.
- " Pullamangai (Tj.)—A quarrel between two watchmen of the temple who were bitter enemies ends in the

<sup>1227</sup> May A.D. 1127—EI. vi, p. 281.

death of the son of one of them at the hands of the other; the offence is expiated by a gift of 72 sheep for  $\frac{3}{4}$  lamp. 554 of 1921.

Year 9.—Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—pū mādu puṇara. Ornaments by Śūrai-nāyakan alias Mādhavarāyan, son of Arumbāk-kiļān Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan alias Porkōyil Toṇḍaimān of Maṇavil. Also provision for lamps and a flower garden. 128 of 1930.

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- Tiruvānakkōyil (Ch.)—Lamp. Mentions Gōmaḍattu Śailarāśi-paṇḍitar. 360 of 1911.
- and ten houses to some weavers; the āyōgavas were born of Brahmins and Vaiśyas (brahma-vaiśyanukku janitta) and entitled to supply cloths for upanayanam and other rites, and to supply the dhvajapaṭas to temples and cloths to kings. The cloths (tiruppariśaṭṭam) they were to supply to the temple in return for the land and houses given to them are specified together with the occasions for the supply.

  208 of 1919.
- Year 10.—Ānāngūr (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. The great assembly of Ānāngūr met in the temple of Tirunārāyaṇa Piriyattāļvār, and accepted 30 kāśu as irai-kāval on ½ vēli of land which they had sold in sabhai-vilai for 10 kāśu to the Tiruvagastīśvara temple, and on which they had been collecting irai (nāngaļ irai koṇdu varukira nilam). 74 of 1926.
  - " Becirak-madivala (Mys.)—Construction of a Vimāna.
    467 of 1911; EC. x Sp. 61.
  - "Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pū mādu puņara. Land and saltpan to Attiyur-āļvār by royal order. Four puţuvuvari-tiņaik-kaļa-nāyakam officers and three mugavettis prepared the uļvari, which was then entered in the pottagam; signed at the end by one varip-pottaga-nāyakam and three men of the puravuvari-śrī-karanattu-mugavetti. 520 of 1919.

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- Year 10.—Śeñji (Ch.)—pū mādu puņara. Money for lamps by Agambaḍi-nangai, wife of Vaḍavāyircelvan, headman of Korramangalam. Śeñji is called a dēvadāna of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār.

  159 of 1930.
  - " Sivankūḍal (Ch.)—Sale of land to temple for conducting a festival of seven days beginning with Āniuttiraṭṭādi, the asterism of the king's birth.

285 of 1912.

- Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—pū mādu puṇara. Migration to this brahmadēya of 20 families of weavers (āyōgavas), four from each of the five villages specified. They were to do service in temple in return for certain privileges granted to them. The mahāsabhā of Tirukkaṇṇapuram is called ēlaimbadinmar.

  508 of 1922.
  - Tiruvānakkōyil (Ch.)—Gift of land to god Candraśēkhara of the locality. 358 of 1911.
- Year 11.—Bādūr (NA.)—pū mādu puņara. Two thousand kuļi of dry land (kollai-nilam), by the rod of 20 spans, was purchased for gold as iraiyili from Vādavūr and handed over to the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram udaiyār.

  413 of 1922.
  - " Kāļahasti (C.)—96 sheep for lamp by Vimalādittan alias Madhurāntaka-pottappic-cōļan, son of Siddiyaraśan of the Pottappic-cōļa family.

100 of 1922.

"Kōviladi (Tj.)<sup>14</sup>—The Perunguri Mahāsabhā of Tiruppēr made some temple land tax-free in acknowledgement of the fine services (ivar engalukkuc-ceyda alagu) of Vāsudēva Śridharabhaṭṭa alias Madhurāntaka Brahmādhirāja who rescued the village from ruin, when the times were bad and the ryots had fled, by taking the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>Saturday, 5 June 1129 A.D. acc. 29 June 1118—Kielhorn, EI. vii, pp. 4—5.

village under his protection by royal permission (perumāļukku viņņappañjeydu kaikkoņdu raksittamaiyil).

276 of 1901; SII. vii, 496.

Year 11.—Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu (full).

Sale of 7 mā of land by temple priests to an individual on condition that he should bring it under cultivation and utilise the produce left after paying the antarāyam for making offerings in the temple.

502 of 1922.

Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. Twenty kaļañju of gold, of 9½ māri fineness, for lamp with ghee and camphor in the morning and evening. The donor was a Brahmin who also presented a bronze lampstand made after his own image. The gift was accepted by the Śrīvaiṣṇavas of the village and those versed in the sacred lore (kalai-yilangu-moli-yāļar) assembled in the Tirunīrāvi of the temple of Śourip-perumāļ, sung by Tirumangai-āļvār. 15

509 of 1922.

Vāyalūr (NA.)—pū mādu puṇara. Gift, as dēvadāna, of Pāñjarai Tirunallūr alias Śittira-mēli-nallūr by the residents of Uttama-śōla-valanāḍu to god Ammai-viṇṇagar-tiruvirundālvār and his consort, set up in Tiruvēdi-malai at Vāyalūr by Śengēṇi Śambugarājan Nālāyiravan Ammai-yappan alias Rājēndra-śōlac-cambaga-rājan of Munnūrruppalli. The gift was in appreciation of his meritorious acts, such as, founding villages and constructing tanks and temples.

422 of 1922.

Year 11, day 54.—Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaindu. 16
Royal order issued when the king was seated in the

<sup>15</sup>No. 510 of year 11, day 345, is gift of an arcanā-bhōga by the king to the shrine of Tirumangai set up in the West street by a certain Nārāyaņa tādar.

<sup>16</sup>This introduction is wrongly ascribed to Kulöttunga II in ARE. 1928, App. B.

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- Akalanka mandapa in his palace at Vikramaśölapuram for the grant of certain taxes to the temple for providing for offerings. 118 of 1928.
- Year 12.—Āduturai (Tj.)—Tiruccirrambalam udaiyār tiru māligaiyum - diruk - kōpuramum pon - mēndaruļiya.<sup>17</sup> Paddy and oil to temple. 16 of 1913.
  - ,, Kāļahasti (C.)—pū mādu puņara. Provision for lamp by Mādēvi, daughter of Kannaradēva alias Rājēndra-śōļap-pottappic-cōļan, son of Kāmarasar, for the merit of her father. 102 of 1922.
  - " Kāļahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Kongayan,<sup>18</sup> son of Rājēndra-śōla Gangaiyarājan of Veļi-nādu.

    103 of 1922.
  - " Kāļahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Vāśanan, son of Niravacciyan, minister of Rājēndra-śōla Gangēyarāyan of Veļi-nāḍu. 108 of 1922.
  - " Kāļahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Daņdanāyaka Gonkaiyan, brother-in-law of Rājēndra-śōla Gangai-rājan, son¹ of Nandimārājan.

111 of 1922.

- " Kālahasti (C.)—One hundred cinnam for lamp by Šōliyan alias Rājēndrašōla Gangayarājan of Veļinādu.

  112 of 1922.
- " Neyvanai (SA.)—Land for offerings by Malaiyamān Malaiyam Malaiyam Malaiyamān of Kiliyūr.<sup>20</sup>

  Neyvanai (SA.)—Land for offerings by Malaiyamān of Malaiyamān of Malaiyamān of 373 of 1908.
- " Tirukköyilür (SA.)—pü mādu puņara. The vaikhānasas of the temple of Tiruvidaikali ālvār took 17 kāśu from an individual in the 18th year of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>ARE. 1913 II 34; 165 of 1894 and 82 of 1895.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1\*</sup>Gonka II A.D. 1133-57. It was only later that Gonka II acquired supremacy over a large tract of land from Kāļahasti to Ganjam. ARE. 1922, II, 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>Really grandson, EI. iv, p. 35; (ARE. 1922, II, 20).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Cf. 371 of year 8.

Kulöttunga for buying 1000 kuli of land for two gardeners; unable to do so, they now allotted some temple lands for this purpose, and arranged for the daily supply of flowers and garlands during the three śandis.

348 of 1921.

Year 12.—*Tirumāṇikuli* (SA.)—*pū mādu puṇara*. Royal gift of land to Vikrama-Cōļīśvaram-uḍaiyār set up by the king himself at Tirumāṇikuli. The occasion when the gift was made is described thus: "Perumbarrap-puliyūrk - kōyilin - uḷḷārriyāga - samuttirak - kūḍattup-paḷḷic-coṭṭaic-cōḷak-kōnil-irundu".

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163 of 1902; SII. vii, 788.

Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—pū mādu puņara. Land by Śembiyan Mādēvip-pirāṭṭiyār for offerings to the shrine of Pidāri at Tirunaraiyūr.

174 of 1908; ARE. 1909 II 46.

- Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—32 cows for a lamp in expiration of man-slaughter in a fight (pūśalile paṭṭamaiyil ivanāl vanda pagai tirunda). 167 of 1904.
- Year 13.—Kambayanallūr (Sm.)—Construction of a sluice by two persons.

  12 of 1900; SII. vii, 12.
  - Tirupparuttikkungam (Ch.)—pū mālai miḍaindu. Sale of land, free of taxes, to the Jaina temple by the mahāsabhā of Viļaśāgu alias Kuvalaya-tiladacatm. Another sale of land to Ārambanandi (of the 17th year) as igaiyili palliccandam also engraved in continuation. Mentions i-ttirup-paruttik-kungil gisamudāyattār.

    381 of 1929.
- Year 14.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pū mādu puņara. Installation and provision for offerings to Āļudaiyār Ten-kailāyam-udaiyār.

  85 of 1922.
  - " Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—Land. Mentions that Veņkāḍan Pāṇḍarangam-uḍaiyān alias Neriyudaic-cōla Pallavarāyar of Marudāḍu-nāḍu was also present in the assembly.

    80 of 1914.

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- Year 14.—Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Land for tiruppalliyelucci by the nagarattār living in the street called Vikkirama-śōlap-perunderu at Āyirattali alias Venkaņda-śōlapuram. 194 of 1931.
  - " Tiruppalātturai (Tri.)—Five tiramam with the Śivabrahmanas for a śandi-viļakku by Āttūrp-pālāśrayan Jātavēdan Nārāyaṇan. 578 of 1908.
    - Tiruvēngaivāśal (Pd.)—The nāḍu and Māhēśvaras of Peruvayal-nāḍu gave land to Ēļu-nāṭṭu-nangai who was to give nine performances of śāndikkūttu in the Śittarai festival before god Tiruvēnga-vāyil Āṇḍār. She was to receive koṛṛu for the performances given during years in which crops failed.

253 of 1914; Pd. 128.

- Ūţṭattūr (Tri.)—pū mādu puṇara. Uttamaśōlan alias Virāṭarājan gave land as ūrkkīl-iraiyili for a festival in Śittirai. 510 of 1912.
- Year 15.—Ālambākkam (Tri.)—Land as kāśu-koļļā-iraiyili by the Mahāsabhā of Madhurāntaka-catm. (in Poygainādu) met in the Madhurāntaka-dēva-maṇḍapa of the village. 725 of 1909.
  - ment (tīṭṭu) of the shepherds of the place to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruveṇkāḍuḍaiyār for 96 sheep received from Pukkaturai-vallavan alias Akalanka Śambuvarāyan, the tuṇaivan of Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan. Madurāntakam is called a catm. and taniyūr.

    400 of 1922.
  - " Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. Land to the shrine of the goddess by Āļavandāļ, daughter of Malaiyamān Nānūrruvan Malaiyan alias Rājēndra-śōļa-cēdiyarāyan of Kiļiyūr, and wife of Malaiyamān Rāman Śūrriyan alias Rājēndra-śōļa Malaiya-kula-rājan of the same village; the shrine was caused to be built by her mother Niraitavañjeydāļ.

Year 15.—Tirukkolambiyūr (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Sale of land tax-free to temple, by the mahāsabhā of Alagiya-śōla-catm., for seventy kāśu deposited by a resident of Tiruvāduturai as śaṭṭippuram for śaṭṭippirasādam to be given to adiyār.

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46 of 1925.

Tirukköyilür (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. One vēli of land by purchase from the sabhā for feeding Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas of the Tirumaliśai-ālvār Tirumāligai maḍam attached to the temple of Tiruviḍaigaliālvār. The Brahmins of the village assembly were to supervise the charity. Vikramaśōla Cēdiyarāyan exempted the land from the taxes due to him.

349 of 1921.

- Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—pū mālai midaindu. A record of the sthānattār of the temple describing land given as dēvadāna. 82 of 1895; SII. iii, 79 and v. 642.
- Tiruvellarai (Tri.)—Land for supply of flower by a person who calls himself Pāṇḍi-nāḍu-koṇḍān.

521 of 1905.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Sale of temple land for benefit of a maṭha called Kēraļāntakan-maḍam; the money got was utilised for a fillet called Kēraļāntakan-paṭṭam. One kāśu weighed ¾ kaļañju of gold and 4 vēlis of land were sold for 90 such kāśu.

509 of 1912: ARE. 1913 II, 34.

Year 16.—Erumbūr (SA.)—Eight kāśu for a lamp to Śirutiruk-köyil-mahādēva at Urumūr alias Vikramacōļa-catm. for the merit of Tirumāmbalam-śūrri alias Munaiyadaraiyap-pallavaraiyan, one of the Caļukkis of Toņḍai-maṇḍalam residing at Ānaivāri.

378 of 1913.

Puñjai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. At a meeting of the mūlaparuḍai of Talaccangāḍu held in Mummuḍi-śōlan-pērambalam, Tennavan Brahmarāyan of Cidambaram and the servants (kanmigaļ) of the

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temple of Cidambaram came with some others (ikköyilil kālum-biḍāruñjeyvār), and reminding the assembly that they had given a betel garden to Āļuḍaiyār, suggested that they should further give a similar garden to Śrī-vikrama-śōḷa-dēvar-tirumagaļār Āļuḍai-nācciyār and provide Jīvitam for persons preparing the ilaiyamudu to the two shrines; accordingly they gave a koḍittōṭṭam and some viḷai-nilam as kāśu-koḷḷā iraiyili. Fifty-seven signatures follow, many of them beginning with Śātakarṇi-kaṇṇan.

181 of 1925.

Year 16.—Śevvallimēdu (Ch.)<sup>21</sup>—(grantha-verse)—Land. Titles of the king; Tyāgavārākara and Akalanka.

43 of 1900; EI. vi, 227-30.

- Śīyamangalam (NA.)—Proceeds of certain taxes by Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan alias Rājēndra-śōla Śambuvarāyan for ardhayāma and amudupadi to Tūṇāṇḍār.

  63 of 1900; SII. vii, 67.
- Year 17.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Land for daily requirements of the temple, including recitation of Tiruccālal every Sunday.

  165 of 1906.
  - "Nīḍubrōlu (Kr.)—Ś. 1054<sup>22</sup>—Mārāya Paṇḍa, the daṇḍādhipa and mātula of Velanāṇṭi Gonka, and the syāla of the Cōḍa who conquered for Gonkamahēśvara Karṇāṭa, Marāṭa, Lāṭa and Kaṭaka, built at Ikṣupalli a fine temple to Śiva and gave lands for worship, lamps, etc. 163 of 1897; SII. vi, 123.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal year:-

Brahmadēśam (SA.)—Vikramaśolan tiru-madaip-palli.
182 of 1918.

Cintāmaņi (SA.)—pū mādu puņara. The 4000, viz. Mīnavanai - venkaņdān - vikramašolan - dāyavēļaikkārar of Dīna-cintāmaņi-nallūr, set apart as

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> 16th April, A.D. 1134. E1. vii, p. 4.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup>Thursday, 18 April, A.D. 1135; EI. vii, p. 5.

tiruvilāppuram for Cōlīśvara the taxes called kālalavu-kōr-kūli and angādip-pāṭṭam of this town.

389 of 1922.

Jambai (SA.)—"A man pushed his wife who fell down and died in consequence. The 1500 men... of the four quarters (assembled and) declared the husband guilty. He was required to provide for lamps (number lost) in Tiruttāndōnri-Āļuḍaiyār temple".

91 of 1906, ARE. 1907, II, 42.

Kāļahasti (C.)—pū mādu puņara. Land to Brahmins. Mentions mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ghaṭṭidēva-mahārāja alias Vikramaśöla-Kanuppāruḍaiyār Puḍōliyaraiyar. 155 of 1922.

Manganallūr (Tj.)—pū mālai miḍaindu. Tax-remissions by sabhā. Another fragment near records a grant of land by a certain Akalanka-rāyar as compensation to his wife for his having spent the money given as śtrī-dhana to her by her father Anapāyavāyar.

39 of 1925.

Tirukkōdikāval (Tj.)—Records that the temple of Tirukkōtīśvara is called 'Tyāgasamudram.'

49 of 1931.28

Tirumāļam (Tj.)—A prākāra of the temple is called Vikramašoļan, (perhaps because he built it).

99 of 1910.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—pū mālai midaindu. Purchase of land by the temple out of money endowed by a certain Dēvan Pañcanadivāṇan, headman of Māttūr, for feeding āṇḍār daily in a matha called after him and situated in the street adjoining the temple. Land belonging to a nāṭaka-śālai figures among boundaries.

67 of 1926.

This inscription is at the entrance to the Candesvara shrine. No. 56 on the E. wall outside the first prakara reads: svasti šrī Vikkiramašoļan-tirumāļigai.

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—pū mādu puṇara. A fine of 20 kāśu was levied on a Brahmin for an offence against the temple (tugai-māmaṇi-uḍaiyār śrī kōyililē śiru aparādam śēdamaiyil). He also failed to pay irai on his kāṇi land which he had bought at Śrī-kaṇṭhacatm. alias Nambikkuricci, and the land was sold in sabhai-vilai by the mūla-sabhai of that village.

512 of 1912.24

## RĀJAKĒSARI KULŌTTUNGA II.

Year 2.—Badūr (NA.)—Setting up of an image of Udaiya Pillaiyār in the temple of Tiruvanantīśvaram-udaiyār by a certain Tiruveņkāṭṭu-nangai and provision for offerings and a śandivilakku.

412 of 1922.

- Year 2.—Ś. 1057.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Six cāmara-māḍa for lamp by queen of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Ballaya Cōḍa Mahārāja. 210 of 1897; SII. vi. 170.
- Year 2.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—pū mannu pāvai. 64 cows and 2 bulls for two lamps by Vaigivandān alias Bhuvanādi-gangan. 5b of 1893; SII. iv, 818.
  - " Kōṭṭūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by Śēkkilār Pālarāvāyan Kalappālarāyan of Kunrattūr.

445 of 1912.

- " Śevvullimēdu (Ch.)—pū mannu pāvai. Three palangāśu for a śandivilakku, and six palangāśu for two others. Śevaranmēdu is also called Agaranagarīśvaracatm. 40 of 1900; SII. vii. 43.
- ,, Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—pū maruviya puvi ēļum. Two queens named at end of prašasti. Incomplete.

  85 of 1895; SII. v. 645.
- ,, Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—pū mēvu vaļar. Land to Rājarāja Piccan and his troupe for singing the Tiruppadiyam hymns in the temple of Abhirāmēśvara. 433 of 1903; SII. viii, 749.
- Year 2, day 73.—*Kāñcīpuram* (Ch.)—*pū mēya vaļar*. Land for offerings.

  11 of 1893; *SII*. iv. 824.

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Year 3.—Ś. 1058.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp by Guṇḍāmbikā, wife of Velanānţi (Cōḍa), the son of Gonka.

182 of 1897; SII. vi. 142.

Year 3.—Brahmadēśam (NA.)—pū mēvu vaļar. Grant of Anapāyanallūr, yielding 500 kalam of paddy, separated from Rājēndraśōla-nallūr as a dēvadāna to Rudraśōlaiyuḍaiya Mahādēva at Kaḍaikkōṭṭu Brahmadēśam alias Dīnacintāmaṇi-catm. Order made by the king while seated on the throne below the pearl canopy in the abhiṣēka-maṇḍapa of his palace at Vikramaśōlapuram, at the instance of Kulōttunga-śōla Savaraṇadhirāja.¹ Mentions three-crop, two-crop and single crop lands.

271 of 1915.

Ēmappērūr (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Lands newly called Anapāyanallūr to Tiruvālandurai-yuḍaiya Mahādēva. Royal order issued when the king was seated on the Śoṭṭaic-cola-kon beneath the pearl canopy in the hall of the palace at Vikramaśolapuram. Paddy corn sold at 8 kalam per māḍai.

533 of 1921.

Jambai (SA.)—Trial of a Śūdra for accidental homicide in a hunting party ending in a penalty of 64 cows for two lamps being imposed on the offender. The trial was by the assembly described as elubattonbadu-nāttuc-cittiramēļip-periya-nādu.

67 of 1906. ARE. 1907, II, 42.

Kīļappaļuvūr (Tri.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Grant of land by king to supplement the existing dēvadāna lands of the Vaṭamūlēśvara temple on a representation from a Vāṇakōvaraiyar made while the king was in the abhiṣēka-maṇḍapa at Vikramaśōla-puram.

261 of 1926.

" Neyvaņai (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļara. Ten vēli of land in Panaippākkam renamed Kalikadinda-soļa-nallūr at

the instance of Śivānanda-mahāmuni of Tirutturaiyūr and made a dēvadāna for Por-kuḍan-guḍuttaruļina-mahādēva at Nelveņņai.

380 of 1908.

- Year 3.—Peṇṇāḍam (SA.)—pū mannu padumam. Similar gift of brahmadēya land newly called Ediriliśōla-nallūr as a tax-free dēvadāna to Tirut-tūngānai-māḍam-uḍaiya Mahādēva.

  255 of 1929.
  - " Šaļukki (NA.)—pū mēvi vaļara.<sup>2</sup> Sale of land. Mentions the nagaram of Šaļukki alias Šōļa-kēraļapuram. 470 of 1920.
  - " Shiyāli (Tj.)—Sale of land by the assembly of Tirukkalumalam for offerings to Āļuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār.

    380 of 1918.
    - Śīyamangalam (NA.)—pū mēvu vaļar. An accidental homicide tried by the nāṭṭavar and Śambuvarāyar who resolved that the culprit, Paḷḷi-śelvan of Śambupuram, shall not die for his offence, but endow a half-lamp in the Tūṇāṇḍār temple.

64 of 1900; SII. vii, 68.

- from the sabhā of Tirukkövalūr alias Madhurāntaka-catm., in Malādu alias Jananatha-vaļanādu by Vanniyanāyar Malaiyamān alias Kariya-śēnai Uyyakkoṇḍān for the maintenance of Tiruvarangat-tamudanār³ of Mūngirkuḍi for cultivating a flower-garden called Kaḍakkattuk-kaṇḍan presented by him in accordance with the orders of Rājarājac-cēdiyarāyar.
- " Tirumāņikuļi (SA.)—Möhan Āļkkolli alias Kulöttunga Sōļak-kādavarāyan remitted the perum-pāḍikāval on

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>As in 422 of 1904.

Periya Nambi, at first the opponent, and then the disciple of Rāmānuja, and author of Rāmānujanūrgandādi. ARE. 1922, II, 23.

the temple lands (tirunāmattuk-kāṇi) called Tiruppērambalam-poumēynda-perumāļ-nallūr to provide for expenses on worship and lamps.

157 of 1902; SII. vii, 782.

- Year 3.—Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—Rājarāja Magadai Nāḍālvān gave to the temple the perumpāḍikāval and other dues from wet and dry lands in the dēvadāna villages called Śiruvāy alias Kali-kaḍinda-śōla-mangalam and Māvūr Vīrarājēndranallūr alias Pon-parappinanallūr.

  14 of 1903; SII. viii, 283.4
- Year 3, day 85.—*Tiruvaiyāru* (Tj.)—*pū mēvu vaļar*. Ten *vēli* of land called Anapāyanallūr added to the *dēvadāna* lands of the goddess of the place. 157 of 1918.
- Year 4.—Ś. 1058<sup>5</sup>.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Fifty velledlu for lamp by Nīli Śeṭṭi, a merchant from Penugoṇḍa, to the Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple at Bhāvapaṭṭana.

183 of 1897; SII. vi, 143.

Year 4.—Kīļūr (SA.)—Construction of kitchen in the Vīraṭṭānam temple by the wife of Vikramacōļa-Cēdiyarāyan and mother of Vikramacōļa-Kōvalarāyan.

285 of 1902; SII. vii, 914.

- Year 4.—Ś. 1059.—Nutakki (Gu.)—Land to the dancing women of the Śaktīśvara temple by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kandravāṭi (Bhī)-marāja.

  116 of 1917.
- Year 4.6—Ś. 1059.—Konidēna (Kr.)—Gift by Tribhuvanamalla Cōḍamahārāja to the temple of Tribhuvanamalla Śrī-Kēśavadēva at Kōṭyadona for havirbali-yarcana.

  185 of 1899; SII. vi, 630.
- Year 4.—Nandalūr (Cud.)—Dam. Land. 574 of 1907.
- \*No. 15, a record of the same year, mentions some punitive expedition by the same chieftain resulting in the capture of cattle. It also mentions one lamp=32 pasu; one pasu=15 kāsu.
- <sup>5</sup>Aug. 4, A.D. 1136—EI. x, p. 137. No. 697 of 1920, couples S. 1059 with the fourth year.

This is given as 15 in the record.

Year 4.—Śeyyūr (Ch.)—pū mannu padumam. Ten vēli of land as iraiyili strīdhana to the goddess paļļiyarainācciyār by the ūr of Śeyyūr alias Jayangonda-śolanallūr who undertake themselves to pay 'innilattāl vanda iraiyum āļum amanjiyum eppērppaṭṭa śilvariyum.' 444 of 1902; SII. viii, 30.

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Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pū maruviya vaļar. Sale of land by sabhā of Punnaivāyil alias Rāja-nārāyaṇa-catm. to a person who gave it to the temple as endowment for lamps, each perpetual lamp being provided for at the rate of 250 kuļi.

192 of 1912.

Year 4, day 137.—Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—pū mannu padumam.
Ninety sheep for lamp by Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyāļ
Tyāgasundari, daughter of Nulumbar.

35 of 1920.

- Year 5.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Land. 247 of 1901; SII. vii, 461.
  - Brahmadēśam (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Forty vēli of land called Kulōttunga-śōḷa-nallūr declared to be dēvadāna and maḍappuṇa iṇaiyili. One mā was taken to be 512 kuļi by the 14-span rod.

179—181 of 1918.

- Kīlūr (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Gift by sabhā of 3000 kuļi (1½ vēli) of land at the request of Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Malaiyan alias Kulōttunga Śōla-Cēdiyarāyan.

  284 of 1902; SII. vii, 913.7
- Olakkūr (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. One hundred kaļañju of gold given by Rājēndradēva to the ūr of Olakkaiyūr alias Rājamahēndra-nallūr for building of stone the temple of Agastyēśvara had been half spent in building up to the pañcānga and then the work stopped owing to bad time (kāla virōdam); when required to complete the work, the ūr found themselves without resources as the balance of the

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money had disappeared, and to meet the pressure from the servants<sup>8</sup> and Māhēśvaras of the temple, the ūr gave 20 kaļanju for setting up a Šōmaskanda image and some land as dēvadāna,—extent not clear as the inscription is incomplete.

353 of 1909.

- Year 5.—Tiruvaigāvūr (Tj.)—pū mēvi vaļar. King called Parakēsari by mistake.<sup>9</sup> Incomplete. 49 of 1914.
- Year 6.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Gift of Vīramangalam by Ghaṭṭidēva alias Kulōttunga-śōḷa-yādavarāya for the daily feeding of Brahmins, tapasvins and others in the temple. 83 of 1922.
  - Tirukkaļukkungam (Ch.)—pū mēvi vaļar. 90 sheep and 31 cows for two lamps by a military officer of Edirilišāļa Šambuvarāya for the merit of another officer whom he had killed, and of his wife who had committed satī. 162 of 1933—Text in ARE.
  - Tiruvõttūr (NA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Sixteen cows for a lamp in expiation of accidental homicide in a hunting party. Sentence awarded by an assembly of the several nādus (Pannāṭṭār tiraṇḍu).

77 of 1900; SII. vii, 85.

Year 7.—Ś. 1061.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Lamp by a relation of Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonkarāja.

227 of 1893; SII. iv, 1068.10

Year 7.—Kilputtür (NA.)—Sale of land as dēvadāna to temple.

165 of 1915.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Gold ornaments and silver vessels to Tiruttoņdīśvaramudaiyār of Tirunāvalūr alias Rājādittapuram by Kūdalūr Palli-Āļappirandān Mōhan alias Kulōttunga Solak-kācciyarāyan. 374 of 1902; SII. vii, 1004.

<sup>\*</sup>Kālum pidārum seyvārgaļ.

The same mistake is found in 373 of 1902 Tirunamanallur.

<sup>10</sup>See also 384 of 1893.

- Year 7.—Tiruppurambiyam (Tj.)—'Who covered the Pērambalam with gold'. Land for offerings to images (specified) on new moon days. 350 of 1927.11
  - " Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam (full). Land, renamed Anapāyanallūr, to Āļuḍaiya Nambi and Paravai-nācciyār in the Tiruvārūr temple.

269 of 1901; SII. vii, 485.

- Year 8.—Dēvanūr (SA.)—Land in Vaḍapaṭṭi for mantrapōnakam to the deity by Śengēṇi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan alias Rājēndra Śōla Śambuvarāyan. 298 of 1929.
- Year 8.—Ś. 1062.—Kollūru (Gu.)—Five Rājanārāyaņa gadyas for lamp. 705 of 1920.
- Year 8.—Manimangalam (Ch.)—Sabhā of Manimangalam alias Pāṇḍiyanai-irumaḍi-ven-kaṇḍa-śōḷa-catm. make a gift to Vaṇḍuvarāpati Emberumān of two pieces of land, one purchased from Sāhani Mādhava Bhaṭṭan and the other purchased in the 13th year of the reign of Vikrama Cōḷa-dēva. 25 of 1896; SII. iii, 34.
  - "Nandalūr (Cud.)—pū mēvu tirumaguļ. Vīra Rājakēsari cakravartin Śrī Kulōttunga Cōļadēva. Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōļa Siddharasa ordered the boundaries of the lands belonging to Kulōttungaśōḷa-viṇṇagar in Kulōttunga-śōḷa-catm., the agara brahmadēya of Nirandanūr, to be engraved on stone. 572 of 1907.
  - " Tirumāṇikuļi (SA.)—Tillainagar śirappu-ḍaittāgattirumuḍi śūḍiya Śrī Kulōttunga Śōḷa-dēvar. Sale of land as iraiyili tirunāmattuk-kāṇi. Mentions Vikrama-śōḷan-śandi. 155 of 1902; SII. vii, 780.
  - " Tiruvadi (SA.)—A jewelled necklace to Tiruvīrattānam Udaiyār by Kūdal Araśa-nārāyaṇan alias Āļappirandān Kādavarāyan. 391 of 1921.

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- Year 8.—Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Silver pot 50½ kaļanju by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Āļappirandān alias Kāḍavarāyan for bath to god.

  467 of 1921.
- Year 9.—Ś. 106(3).—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp.

  199 of 1897; SII. vi, 159.
- Year 9.—Tirunarungondai (SA.)—Land with taxes to the Närpattennäyirap-perumballi by Vīraśēkhara Kādavarāyan as tirunāmattuk-kāņi.

381 of 1902; SII. vii, 1011.

- Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. Assembly of Dānatunga-catm. met in the maṇḍapa of the temple of Kailāsamuḍaiya Mahādēva and sold land, making it tax-free. Mentions the twelve-span rod used for the land survey.

  104 of 1928.
- Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. Land to a pāṇan for singing in the temple and for appointing pāṇar to make the taliyilār dēvaradiyār also sing likewise. Mentions terms; pāṇa-pēṛu, pāṇakāṇi and nila-jīvitam.

  141 of 1895; SII. v. 705.
- Year 10—\$. 1064.12—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Damaged.
  223 of 1897; SII. vi, 185.
- Year 10.—Śōlapuram (NA.)—Gift of certain taxes, śilvari, to some temples by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍai-perumāl alias Vikramaśōla Śambuvarāyan.

343 of 1912.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. The sabhā of Rājarāja-brahma-mangalam met in the tirukkāvaņam called Dēvāśiriyan for selling some land as iraiyili kuḍi-nīkkā-kāṇi. Sale price was 2½ kāśu per mā for 3½ nilam, and 60 kāśu for 1½ nilam more, total 217½ kāśu for 5 nilam. Each vēli had to measure out 120 kalam from which 5 nāḷi per kalam went for the freight charge (śumai-kūli) and the balance was to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Date unsatisfactory—Sewell. EI. x, pp. 137-8.

be remitted to Tiruvārūr, the peruvari and śilvari and the antarāyam being borne by the vendors.

553 of 1904.

Year 11—\$. 1065.\(^{13}\)—\$B\bar{a}patla\((Gu.)\)—Gift of sheep for lamp. Ends with verse svadatt\(\bar{a}m\) etc., though the subject of the gift is not land.

180 of 1897; SII. vi, 141.

- Year 11.—S.  $1065.^{14}$ — $Cell\bar{u}r$  (God.)—Copper-plates. A brahmad $\bar{c}ya$  village granted by Kolani Kātama Nāyaka with the king's permission. IA. xiv, pp. 56 ff.
- Year 11.—Kaṇḍarādittam (Tri.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Lamp endowed in expiation of accidental homicide. Mentions Tyāgasamudra-terinda Villigal and the advice the Bhaṭṭas offered to Gangarāya that Neyyāḍi, being a velļāļa, was not liable to death sentence.

200 of 1929; ARE. 1929 II, 35.

- Tirumāļam<sup>15</sup> (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. Land by Dēvaragaņdan alias Rājarāja Panaiyūr nāṭṭu Mūvēnda Vēlān. 109 of 1910.
- " Tiruvallam (NA.)—Some taxes made over to the temple by Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍaip-perumāl alias Vikramašōla Śambavarāyan.

302 of 1897; SII. iii, 61.

Year 12—Ś. 1066.¹º—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp to the Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple at Prempalli in Kammanāṇḍu, a sub-division of Uttama-Cōla-vaļanāḍu, by Sōmāṇḍiyamma, queen of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttungacōḍa Gonkarāja.

174 of 1897; SII. vi, 135.

Year 12.—Dharmapuri (Sm.)—Repairs made in the temple called Mulamāyiram for merit of Adiyamān.

308 of 1901; SII. vii, 534.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Wednesday, July 14, A.D. 1143—EI. x, p. 137.

<sup>14\$. 1056</sup> given in the plates by mistake. Kielhorn. List No. 574.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Saturday, November 27, A.D. 1143: acc. 26, March—14, July 1133. Sewell—*EI*. xi, p. 244.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>Monday, February 12, A.D. 1145—EI. x, p. 136.

Year 12.—Kaļattūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnēri-maikoṇḍān. A royal order making some land dēvadāna iraiyili under the name Kulōttunga-śōlan-tiruttoṇḍat-togai-nallūr, addressed to the chief Toṇḍaimān and to the variyilār and varikkūru-śey,vār and written by the tirumandira-ōlai Anapāya Mūvēnda-vēļān.

346 of 1911.

Tiruvānakkōyil (near Kaļattūr) (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. An order similar to the last. The new name of the land granted was Kulōttungaśōlan Tirunīrruc-cōla-nallūr.<sup>17</sup>

363 of 1911.

- " Takkölam (NA.)—Three palangāśu for lamp.
  17 of 1897; SII. v. 1380.
- " Tirugōkarṇam (Pd.)—pērambalam ponmēynda. A verse (ahaval) recording some irrigation works and other benefactions by a chief of the family of brahmins who crowned kings:—tangaļ śelvandaļaittidat-tāmannarai-mudi śūṭṭuñ-jengai vēdiyar kudit-tōnral.

411 of 1902; SII. vii, 1044; Pd. 120.

"Tiruvadi (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Gift of perumbāḍikāval on lands and properties (described) by
Paññāka Muttaraiyan Āļappirandān Araśa-nārāyaṇan alias Kulōttunga-śōḷak-kacciyarāyan of
Kūḍalūr in Perugaļūr-nāḍu of Tirumunaippāḍi.

45 of 1903; SII. vii, 319.

Year 13.—Ś. 1067.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp to temple of Bhāvanārāyaṇa at Prempalli or Brahmapalli, by Mēḍama wife of Bhīma called Kollūrinātha.

168 of 1897; SII. vi, 129.

Year 13.—Ś. 1066.—Ghantaśāla (Kr.)—Ten rājarājamāda for two perpetual lamps to Jaladhīśvara Mahādēva at

"See Sen Tamil Vol. 25, pp. 271-5 for a view that Tirunīrruccola was Kulottunga I (312 of 1901—Kulo. I. 39) and that he had also the name Anapāya and was the patron of Śekkilär.

Ghanṭaśāla alias Cōḍa-vānḍyavūra by Gonṭa Kommi Setti, lord of Penugoṇḍa, and a vaiśya of Nābela gōtra belonging to Vēngi, for his own merit and that of his parents. 848 of 1917.

- Year 13.—Kāļahasti (C.)—320 cows for ten lamps by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gonkayan alias Kulöttunga Śōla Gonkarājan of Veļi-nāḍu. 123 of 1922.
  - "Nāngupaṭṭi (Pd.)—The village of Kuḍikkāḍu presented to Tirupperumānāṇḍār in North Kōnāḍu by a native of Marudattūr (in Kalattūr Kōṭṭam of Jayangoṇḍaśōla-maṇḍalam) who had received it from Vēdavanam Uḍaiyār of Paiyyūr whom he had eulogised in verse. 335 of 1914; Pd. 129.
  - "Tiruvadi (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Kūḍalūr Paññāka Muttaraiyan Āļappirandān Ēļiśaimogan alias Kulōttunga-śōḷa-Kāḍavarāyan made over to the local temple the following dues on three dēvadāna villages included in his beat (en kāvalāga ittēvar dēvadāna ūrgaļ), viz., perumbāḍi kāval, śirupāḍi-kāval, etc., (inscription incomplete).

46 of 1903; SII. viii, 320.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—32 cows for a lamp by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇuḍai-perumāļ alias Vikramaśōḷa Śambuvarāyan.<sup>18</sup> 422 of 1921.

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Year 13, day 124.—Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—pū mannu padumam. A temple, Kulōttunga-cōļēśvara, was constructed by Vāṇaviccādira-nāḍālvān, the younger brother of Brahmādarāya Muttaraiyar, and the income from the village of Śiruvaļaippūr including antarāya-pāṭṭam was assigned to it as dēvadāna iraiyīli. Mentions tirumandira-ōlai Anapāya Mūvēndavēļān; four śrīkaraṇa nāyagams and one mugaveṭṭi of the puravuvari sign the record. 531 of 1912.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Hultzsch (SII. iii, 61) thinks that this chief was a contemporary of Kulöttunga III.

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Year 14.—Āduturai (Tj.)—Seems to open with mention of the destruction of Viṣṇu shrine in Cidambaram. Land for lamps. Mentions Tañjāvūr-peruvali and Śungandavirtta-śōlap-pērāru among boundaries.

363 of 1907.

- "Dēvanūr (SA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulöttunga. Mentions Šengēņi Nālāyiravan Ammaiyappan alias Rājēndraśōla Śambuvarāyan.<sup>19</sup> 302 of 1929.
- " Jambai (SA.)—Land to Tirukkavālīśvaram at Śaņbai by Kiļiyūr Malaiyamān Ākāraśūran alias Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan. 102 of 1906.
- Kāļahasti (C.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Tribhuvanacakravartin-Kulōttungacōļa-dēva. 32 cows for lamp by Śīyagangan who has the usual Ganga birudas.

93 of 1922.

Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—pū mannu padumam. Appointment by royal order of Candrabhūṣana Bhaṭṭa to an additional Śaivācāryak-kāṇi in the local temple.

19 of 1920.

Udaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—pū mannu padumam. Sabhā of Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. accept 8 kāśu for making some land iraiyili. The interest rate was ‡ tiramam per month (per kāśu?)

401 of 1902; SII. vii, 1034.

Year 15.—Ś. 1069.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Gifts to various temples by Sōmayya-peggaḍa, the sandhivigrahin of the Mahāmaṇḍalika Bhīma Nāyaka, called also Vengi-dēśa-Cālukyan-ankakāra.

172 of 1897; SII. vi, 133.

Year 15.—Ś. 1069.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Twelve birudumāda (gold) for lamp by Nāgalādēvi (Nāgāmbikā), wife of Paṇḍarāja, son of Velanāṇti Cōḍa and Guṇḍāmbā.

176 of 1897; SII. vi, 137.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Figures in Vikrama Cola's records—ARE. 1929, II, 35.

Year 15.—Konidēna (Kr.)—Joint gift by Tribhuvanamalla-dēva Cōḍamahārāja<sup>20</sup> and Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonkarāja. 189 of 1899; SII. vi, 635.

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Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—pū mannu yāṇar polil.<sup>21</sup> 180 ewes and two rams for a lamp.

83 of 1895; SII. v, 643.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—pū mannu padumam. Rājakē.... ennum muḍivāga uļļa śrī meykkīrtti-yuḍaiya Tribhuvanacakravarttigaļ śrī Kulōttunga Śōladēvarkku yāṇḍu. Sale of land.

315 of 1902; SII. vii, 944.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—pū mēvi vaļar. Āļappirandān Ēliśaimōgan alias Kulottungaśola Kāḍavarādittan built a maṇḍapa, called Ēliśaimōgan, for the mahāsnapana of the god.

137 of 1900; SII. vii, 150.

- Year 16.—Ś. 1071.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Fifty sheep for a lamp in the temple of Bhāvanārāyaṇa at Prempalli by a Nāyaka.

  173 of 1897; SII. vi, 134.
- Year 16.—Ś. 1070.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—One lamp by Kommabōla Kommayya for merit of his parents. 212 of 1893; SII. iv, 1044.
- Year 16.—Ś. 1070.—Valaparla (Nel.)—Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Cōḍa gave the village Oļupara in Kammanāḍu to Kēśavadēva of Koṇṭridona.

NI. O. 142.

Year 17.—Valuvūr (NA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Kulõttunga.
Two lamps by Ammaiyappan Śāvaka and others.

60 of 1908.

<sup>20</sup>Kotyadona (Koņidena) in Kammanādu was his capital. (192 of 1899, same date).

\*1Same as  $p\bar{u}$  mannu padumam, with variations. The date of the record is Thursday, 25th December, A.D. 1147—EI. xi, p. 291,

The following inscriptions bear no regnal year:—

Accarapākkam (Ch.)—pū mēvi vaļar. The king combined several villages under the name Kalikadindaśōlan Śāttanūr and made it a dēvadāna iraiyili for
Ātcikonda Mahādēva. 246 of 1901; SII. vii, 460.

Kāncipuram (Ch.)—pū mannu padumam. Sale of land for the maintenance of a matha in the temple of Aruļāļa Perumāļ.

406 of 1919.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—(Grantha verses). King Anapāya, a bee at the lotus feet of Naṭēśa of the Golden Hall of Cidambaram, made gifts to Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar in Tiruvārūr.<sup>22</sup>

73 of 1890; SII. iv, 397.

## PARAKĒSARI RĀJARĀJA II.1

- Year 2.—Kunnāṇḍārkōyil (Pd.)—One thousand kāśu to be paid per annum to Kunrap-perumāļ by the Nagarattār of Perunguḍi alias Virudarāja-bhayankara-puram who were the tenants of the temple. The Araiyar of Vaḍa-panangāḍu-nāḍu were to ensure the observance of the agreement.

  372 of 1914; Pd. 184.
- Year 3.—Grāmam (SA.)—Remission by Mogan Āļappirandān alias Anapāya Kāḍavarāyan of the pāḍi-kāval due to him from the temple of Tiru-ārruttaļi-Āļuḍaiyār.

181 of 1906.

- ,,  $K\bar{a}\bar{n}c\bar{i}puram$  (Ch.)— $p\bar{u}$  maruviya tirum $\bar{a}$ dum. 96 sheep for lamp. 465 of 1919.
- mādu fixed one mā of land to be assigned to the temple as the penalty for any damage caused to the arable land at Nalvayalūr or for any injury done on the highway.

  373 of 1914; Pd. 186.
- " Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Mentions the grandson of Rāman Narasingapanman who had built of stone the Śri Vimānam of Trivikrama Perumāļ temple.

119 of 1900; EI. vii, p. 147.2

- " Tirumangalam (Tri.)—pū maruviya polil-člum. Sale of some land to temple of Parasurāmīsvara by some residents of the locality, and gift of some tax-free land by the sabhā.

  243 of 1930.
- " Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. At the request of a tapasya, Šēramānrōlan, a cell (guhai) was built in the precincts of the temple for the residence of a recluse doing daily worship in the

'Reigr began not earlier than 6th April A.D. 1146—Kielhorn, El. ix, p. 210.

Cf. 123 of 1900 (Year 6) of Parak. Rajendra II.

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temple for the welfare of the king. The term Kāraṇavar is applied to the worshipping priest.

87 of 1928.

Year 4.—Ś. 1072.—Būpatla (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp by a mūlabhṛtya of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvana-malla-dēva Cōḍa-mahārāja of the family of Karikāla (caraṇasarōruha formula).

203 of 1897; SII. vi, 163.

Year 4.—Ś. 1072.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—12 birudamāda for lamp by Rājēndra Kōṇa Lōkarāju.

213 of 1897; SII. vi, 175.

Year 4.—Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Land for matha. 389 of 1919.

Kuhūr (Tj.)—Land (after purchase) to a processional image in temple.

315 of 1917.

Tiruverumbūr (Tri.)—Lamp-stand by a native of Tirunelvēli. 135 of 1914.

Year 5.—Tirunagaiyūr (Tj.)<sup>3</sup>—puyal väyttu. Money for lamp. 165 of 1908.

Year 6.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Some lands had been given by the sabhā of Ālanguḍi alias Jananātha-catm. to meet interest charges on a large loan given by the temple during a famine in the third year of 'Vijayarājēndra who took Kalyāṇapuram and Kollāpuram and died on the back of an elephant'. Kulōttunga I ordered these lands, apparently scattered in the first instance, to be made into one block in his thirty-fifth year. What the sabhā did further in this year about these lands is not clear, as the inscription is incomplete.

5 of 1899; SII. vi, 440.

" Alangudi (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Sabhā made over some lands as kāśu-koļļā-iraiyili to temple in lieu of interest on sums borrowed: 3 vēli (a mā

Friday, 24th March, 1150 A.D., El. xi, p. 122.

being 128 kuli by 16—span rod) for interest on 311  $kala\tilde{n}ju$  borrowed when Vijayarājēndra from his camp in Vēngai-maṇḍalam levied a tax of one  $kala\tilde{n}ju$  per  $v\bar{e}li$ ; and one  $v\bar{e}li$  for interest on 150  $k\bar{a}su$  (=50  $kala\tilde{n}ju$ ) and ornaments weighing 55  $kala\tilde{n}ju$  (of fineness of 9  $m\bar{a}ri$ ) borrowed for improving the irrigation of the village in a season of drought in the third year of Vikrama Cōla.

521 of 1920.

- Year 6.—Ś. 1073.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Lamp by Ananta Paṇḍita who wrote a commentary on the *Nārāyaṇīya* and came of a family of poets.

  166 of 1897; SII. vi, 127.4
- Year 6.—Ś. 1073.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—12 *birudamāda* for lamp by Sūrāmbā,<sup>4a</sup> wife of Kulōttunga Cōḍa Gonka.

211 of 1897; SII. vi, 172.

- Year 6.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Taxes assigned to temple by Kūḍalūr Āļappigandān Mōhan alias Rājarājak-kāḍavarāyan 'who conquered the four quarters'. The taxes named are perumbāḍi-kāval, śigupāḍi-kāval, tagi-igai, taṭṭāra-pāṭṭam, anta-rāyam and other customary dues from Parundal alias Malaiyaviecādiri-nallūr, and the record is signed by a śrīkaraṇa-nāyakam and three śrīkaraṇattu-mugaveṭṭis of the puravuvari besides others.

  166 of 1906.
  - Elvānāśūr (SA.)—A hall (tirumāligai) built by the same chieftain in Iraiyānaraiyūr alias Śrī-Śōla-Kērala-catm.

    170 of 1906.
  - Udaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Sabhā of Tribhuvananmadēvi-catm. made iraiyili lands given by a donor to the temple of Tirukkaļāvudaiyār for lamps for adhyayana on festival days when the

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<sup>4</sup>Cf. 196 of 1897 (Year 9).

<sup>\*\*</sup>Her daughter Prolambika is also mentioned in S. 1073 (216 of 1897; SII. vi, 178).

God was seated in the yāga-maṇḍapa, and for puṇyāha and adhyayana on other specified occasions.

407 of 1902<sup>5</sup>; SII. vii, 1040.

- Year 7.—Erumūr (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Rājak. title given by mistake. Lands purchased from mahāsabhā of Urumūr and made dēvadāna. Including kaḍamai, pāḍi-kāval etc. the share of the temple amounted to 26¼ kalam per mā. The sabhā had borrowed 60 kāśu owing to bad time and scarcity of akkam, the interest being 2 tūṇi and 3 kuruṇi of paddy per kāśu. The total yield in both cases was 55 kalam of paddy.

  397 of 1913.
  - "Kandatti (Mys.)—Phrase pū maruviya polil-ēlum before king's name. A temple built on a hill at Śūrūr in Kuvaļāla-nāḍu and a dēvadāna given to it by Kāñcīpura-paramēśvaran Mukkaraśar Kāḍuveṭṭiyān Rājēndraśōla-Pallavar-ādittan.

486 of 1911; EC. x, Kl. 75.

Uraiyūr (Tri.)—Mentions Mahāsabhā of Rājāśraya-catm. in Uraiyūr-Kūrram and the temple of Udaiyār Tiru-udaitalai-mahādēva at Tiru-uraiyūr.

186 of 1907.

Year 8.—Ś. 1075.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Lamp by a member of the guild of Teliki merchants. Their titles given, among which is: Bejavādaśāsanulaina.

189 of 1897; SII. vi, 149.6

Year 8.—Manimangalam (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Land for offerings, half of which had to be distributed among apūrvi<sup>7</sup> śrī vaiṣṇavas who visited the temple. Mentions Śrī-Vaiṣṇava-vāriyam-śeykira Araṭṭamukkidāsan.

29 of 1896; SII. iii, 35.

Thursday, 24th January, A.D. 1152-Kielhorn, El. viii, p. 2.

<sup>°</sup>Cf. 192 of 1897.

Wrongly explained by Hultzsch; the word really means a student of the Veda.

- Year 9.—Kāļahasti (C.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Gift of 96 sheep for lamp by Āriyan Padumāran Kaṭṭimān of Kāśmīrapuram. 146 of 1922.
  - Madurāntakam (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum.

    Sale of land to the temple of Tiruvēkambamudaiyār of Kāñcīpuram by some of the āļungaņattār
    of Madhurāntaka-catm., a taniyūr in KaļattūrKōṭṭam.

    399 of 1922.
- Year 10.—Ś. 1077.—Janakavaram (Nel.)—Mahāsāmanta Jiyyaruvāru gave to Pangalūru Mūlasthāna Bhīmēśvara some land as mānyam. NI. O. 51.
- Year 10.—Māgaral (Ch.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum. Land for lamp.

  219 of 1901; SII. vii, 432.
  - " Munnūr (SA.)—Tax-free gift of land by purchase by Ammaiyappan Śīyan Pallavāṇḍān alias Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan for a hunting festival of god in Śittirai. 52 of 1919.
  - Rājarājīśvaram Udaiyār at Kulattūr in Tiruvindalūrnādu by two persons from Tiruvindalūr; the sale is attested by a number of persons with the family name Sālankāyana.8 434 of 1924.
  - " Pallavarāyan pēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum.

    Iraiyili land for the above temple by Pallavarāyar

    who built it.<sup>9</sup>
    435 of 1924.
  - " Tiruttalūr (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Land for flower garden after purchase by Tiruvarangam Udaiyān Nambi alias Kādavarāyakkōn.

431 of 1925.

Year 11.—Ś. 1078.—Bāpatla (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp by Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara Jikkidēva Cōḍa Mahārāja, son of Potana Cōḍa of the family of Karikāla (caraṇa-sarōruha.)

193 of 1897; SII. vi, 153.

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<sup>\*</sup>ARE. 1924, II, 18.

This is mentioned in 427 of 1924 (n.-d.).

- Year 11.—Eṇṇāyiram (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. By order of the king, the sabhā of Rājarāja-catm. gave a village as janmakkāṇi to a person after renaming it Rājarāja-vāñjiyūr and entering it in the revenue accounts. The old name of the village was Nannāḍērpākkam alias Vikramaśōļa-nallūr, a dēva-dāna of Tiru-virāmīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Eydār. Mentions tirumandiravōlai Śōlēndira-śinga-Mūvēnda Vēļār. 336 of 1917.
  - " Kuḍumiyāmalai (Pd.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Mentions the 13th year of Vikrama Cōļa and records a gift by Kulōttunga-Cōļa Kaḍambarāyan for the maintenance of two lamps in the temple of Tirumērraļi-Mahādēva at Tirunalakkunram.

355 of 1904; Pd. 135.

- Vaļuvūr (Tj.)—Money for lamps in the temple of Vīraṭṭānam-Uḍaiyār at Vaļukūr, a brahmadēya; mentions the sixth year of Periyadēvar Vikrama-Cōļadēva.<sup>10</sup>
  418 of 1912.
- Year 12.—Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Gifts of land to images of Tirunāvukkaraśudēvar, Tiruvādavūr-adigaļ and Tirukkannappadēvar by two dancing girls. 628 of 1902; SII. viii, 288.102
- Year 12, day 264.—Tiruppalātturai (Tj.)—pū maruviya jayamādum. Land for worship and flower garden.
  Mentions revenue survey of the 16th and 40th year
  of Sungandavirtta Kulõttunga.
  440 of 1912.
- Year 13.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Thirtytwo cows for a lamp by Śōruḍaiyāļ, wife of Nittavinōda Śambuvarāyan. 168 of 1918.
- $^{10}ARE$ . 1913, II, 36 contains some groundless speculation on the relationship of Rājarāja to Vikrama-Cōļa.
  - 10. Wednesday, 26th March, A.D. 1158-Kielhorn, El. viii, p. 3.

Udaiyān Nīrērran alias Rājarāja Malaiyakula-rāyan preferred the request to the king. 163 of 1906.

- Year 13.—Ś. 1080.—Nutakki (Gu.)—Lamp in Śaktīśvara temple at Nudenkki by Yangi Raṭṭaḍi, son of Pullikranta Eriyama Raṭṭaḍi.

  114 of 1917.
- Year 14.—Ś. 1081.—Ghaṇṭaśāla (Kr.)—Five Rājarājamāḍa for lamp in temple of Jaladhīśvara Mahādēva in Ghaṇṭaśāla alias Cōḍa-Vāṇḍyavūra (Cōḷa-Pāṇḍyapura).

  847 of 1917.
- Year 14.—Mallapuram (Sm.)—Fragment. Mentions Tagadūr Nādu in Ganga-nādu, a sub-division of Nigarili-Śōlamandalam. 18 of 1900; SII. vii, 18.

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Punjai (Kiḍārangoṇḍān) (Tj.)—pū maruviya polilēlum. Remission of taxes on some lands, kāśukoḷḷā-iraiyili, of the temple of Kāla-kāladēva at Tiruk-kaḍavūr by the mūlaparuṣai of Talaiccangāḍu (comprising the aḍaippumudalis, the kūṭṭap-perumakkaḷ and those doing velināyakam) on receipt of a sum of money from the temple and on the understanding that the land was to be converted into a betel garden; this was due to severe drought in the Āvaṇi and Purattāśi months of the year and consequent crop-failure.

191 of 1925.<sup>11</sup>

Tirukkadaiyūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. A decision of the Mahasabhā of Tirukkadavūr, assembled in Kulōttungaśōlan-tiruveduttuk-kaṭṭi in the temple of Kālakāladēva, to confiscate to the temple the property of those Māhēśvaras who, contrary to their tenets as custodians of the Śiva temple and its observances, intermingled freely with the Vaiṣṇavas, and themselves were or sold the Śengalunīr flowers grown for the deity.

257 of 1925.

- Year 14.—Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Buffaloes for lamp by Ariyan Tiruccirrambalam-Udaiyān Paduman alias Kaṭṭimān, a native of Kāśmīrapuram. 345 of 1929.
  - Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum, giving the name of queen Mukkōkkilān at the end. Śēndan Kūttāḍuvān alias Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan gave 120 kalam of paddy out of the proceeds of his pāḍikāval-kūli collected at the rate of one kalam per vēli.

    16 of 1903; SII. viii, 285.
- Year 14, day 187.—Tirukkaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—Order of the deity seated with his consorts, on the seat Nambikaliyan under the canopy of pearls called 'Rāvaṇāntakan' in the nīrāvi-maṇḍapa, listening to the hymns of Śaṭhakōpa, on the 5th day of the marriage festival in the month of Caitra. The order related to the lease of land in the street, Śavuripperumāļperunderuvu, for building shops and houses thereon, to certain merchants with the stipulation that they should pay to the temple certain cesses on their goods.

  503 of 1922.13
- Year 15.14—Kāūcīpuram (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Mentioning Mukkōkkilān-adigaļ. Records a Kāṇivilai-yāvaṇak-kaiyeluttu of the Mahāsabhā of Kāvirip-pākkam alias Vikramašōla-catm. Gift of ten milch cows, twelve cows about to calve, 6 cows gone dry, four female calves and one bull, for a lamp.

9 of 1893; SII. iv, 822.

Year 15.—Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. King called Rājādhirāja perhaps by mistake. Land as kāśu-koḷḷā-ūr-kīḷ iraiyili to temple by the assembly of Nāngūr.

<sup>12</sup>Cf. 369 of 1911 and 146 of 1922.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Summarised differently in ARE. 1923, II, 42.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>Thursday, 12th January, A.D. 1161—Kielhorn, E1. viii, p. 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Astronomical data in the inscription suit Rājādhirāja II better, the date being June 12, A.D. 1178. The corresponding date, not quite so good, for Rājarāja II is June 19, A.D. 1161.

- Year 16.—Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—Seven mā of land given to the temple as ūrkīliraiyili, by the Mahāsabhā of Tiruvindaļūr with permission to dig a tīrtha-kuļam in it, in exchange for some temple land taken over by them for digging a channel. Mentions officer Cēdirāyan of Kaḍuvanguḍi.

  6 of 1925.
- Year 17.16—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Fragmentary. This place is also called Śōla-kērala-catm. 129 of 1906.
- Year 17.—Tiruvorriyür (Ch.)—Mentions Mukkökkilän-adigal before king's name at the opening. Gift of twelve buffaloes for lamp by Āriyan Tiruccirrambalam Udaiyār Madumān alias Kaṭṭimān of Kāśmīrapuram. 369 of 1911.
- Year 18.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Gift of the pāḍikāval of the town to the temple of Āṭcikoṇḍa-nāyanār by Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan of the family of Śengēṇigaļ.

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244 of 1901; SII. vii, 458.

Perumbēr (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Land for lamp by Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyān, the Kilavan of Tagadūr in Tagadūr-nādu.

267 of 1901; SII. vii, 483.

Tiruppanandāļ (Tj.)—pū maruviya poļilēļum. Sale of land to a devotee of Kungiliyakkalaiyar, who set up in the correct posture the linga of Tiruppanandāļ, by Śēndan Kūṭṭāḍuvān alias Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan who had the pallikkāṇi of the taniyūr Peṇṇāgaḍam alias Muḍikoṇḍa-śōḷa-catm.

28 of 1908.

Year 19.—Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—pū maruviya tirumādum.
Land for offerings to Śirringūr Āļuḍaiyār Tiruppulippagava-dēvar by Malaiyamān Attimallan Śokkapperumāļ alias Rājagambīra Cēdiyarāya, a Malaiyamān of Kiļiyūr.

411 of 1909.

<sup>.16</sup>Sunday, 2nd December, A.D. 1162-Kielhorn, El. ix, p. 210.

- Year 19.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—The ūr of Toṭṭaguḍi alias Rājēndra-śōḷa-nallūr made the land of Kuliccelunda-nāyanār temple kāśu-koḷḷā-iraiyili, and with the savings built, of brick, the temple, maṇḍapa and the Vighnēśvara shrine, and provided for offerings, worship, etc.

  86 of 1928.
- Year 20.—Ś. 1087.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—A perpetual camphor lamp (karpūra-varti-yakhaṇḍa-dīpa) by Koṇḍa-paḍumaṭi Buddharāja.

216 of 1893; SII. iv, 1050.

- Year 20.—Ś. 1088.—*Drākṣārāma* (God.)—Muppi-nāyaka an officer (paḍavalu) of Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍaya.<sup>17</sup> 217 of 1893; SII. iv, 1051.
- Year 20.—Ś. 1087.—*Penumuli* (Gu.)—Land by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍērāja for offerings to Cāmuṇḍidēvi at Kolamkulūru. 132 of 1917.
- Year 21.—Ś. 1088.—*Kollūru* (Gu.)—55 sheep for lamp by Bhīma Nāyaka. 708 of 1920.
- Year 21.—Ś. 108(9).—Kondamuñjalūru (Nel.)—Errama Nāyaka, Koṭṭāri of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍa, set up the linga Sabbēśvara called after his father and gave land for offerings to it.

NI. O. 59.

Year 23.—Ś. 1091.—*Bāpatla* (Gu.)—Copper-plate grant of Velanānţi Rājēndra Cōḍa.

CP. 23 of 1916-17; ARE. 1917, II, 26.

Year 24 (?). Ś. 1092. 18—Pedakondūru (Gu.)—Land and cows for lamps to Rājarājēśvara by a Śiva brāhmaņa, Mallidēva of Kondrūru. In the introduction is described the family of the chief Kandēna who was

<sup>17</sup>No. 218 of 1893 is an endowment by his Guddavāḍi mudali Bhīmanāyaka for feeding five *tapasyas* in the tiruvīdi-maṭha. No. 225, dated Ś. 1087 is an endowment for lamps by his bhaṇḍāri Muppi-nāyakuṇḍu.

<sup>18</sup> King's name not given in the record. But see ARE. 1921, II, 18.

lord of Koṇḍrūru and who served under king Vikrama-Cōḍa-dēva. Kandēna's sons were Kāma, Drōṇa, Bhīma and Rāma.<sup>19</sup> 695 of 1920.

Year 26.—Ś. 1094.—Kollūru (Gu.)—Sheep for lamp.

704 of 1920.20

Year (2)7.21—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Rājakēsari and Tribhuvanacakravarti titles. Ninety-six cows for three lamps by Kulöttunga Śōla Mahīpāla, son of Ārrūr-nādāļvān.

123 of 1912.

- Year 28.—Ś. (1095).—Konidena (Kr.)—Lamp for merit of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kulōttunga Rājēndra Cōḍa by Sūrapa Nāyaka. 181 of 1899; SII. vi, 626.
  - The following records contain no regnal years or other date:—

    Lālguḍi (Tri.)—Order of the king to Periyān alias

    Ediriliśōla Mūvēndavēlān, at the request of Cēdiyarāyan, to group together the lands purchased by the
    latter at several places and give them new names
    like Rājagambhīran<sup>22</sup> Kūrrūr. 128 of 1929.

Tiruppanandāļ (Tj.)—pū maruviya tirumādum. Land by dēvakanmis and köyirkaņakkan for opening a

19696 of 1920 (Ś. 1095) says that Rāma, lord of Koṇḍrūru, much devoted to the Śivadharma, gave land for offerings and lamp to Rājarājēśvara.

 $^{20}703$  of 1920 is similar, the date being  $\pm$  . 1095. The English equivalents of these dates in ARE. 1921. App. F. seem to be contradictory.

<sup>21</sup>ARE. 1913, II, 36 points out that the 8th year of Rājādhirāja II was about 15 years later than the 19th year of Rājarāja II (*SII*. iii, p. 207), apparently in defence of the initial figure (2) in the regnal year; but the argument is not as conclusive as one should like, because the figure in Rājādhirāja's inscription on which this argument rests is doubtful and is written by Hultzsch 1(9). See also under 418 of 1912, year 11 (above). Also ARE. 1912, II, 28.

<sup>22</sup>A title of Rājarāja II. The order is attested by Neriyudaiccola Mūvēnda-vēlān who figures in other records of the reign. ARE. 1929, II, 36.

road, Rājagambhīran-tiruvīdi, by which the god was to be taken in procession to the Kollidam on festive occasions. The land was made  $k\bar{a}\acute{s}u$ - $koll\bar{a}$ -iraiyili and 750 cocoanut trees were to be raised on either side of the road and the income therefrom utilised for burning lamps in the temple.

45 of 1914, ARE. 1915, II, 26.

## RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJĀDHIRĀJA II.1

- Year 2.—Marudanallūr (Tj.)—Land by a dancing girl to an image of Tiruvādavūr-nāyanār set up by her in the temple.

  285 of 1927.
  - "Nāngupaṭṭi (Pd.)²—Rājakēsari. Tribhuvanacakravartin. Gift of the village of Neḍungīraikkuḍi by Edirilāpperumāļ alias Kulōttungaśōḷa Kaḍambarāyan.

    337 of 1914; Pd. 138.
  - " Puñjai (Kidārangondān) (Tj.)—Order of temple authorities to a tenant living in the tirumadai-vilāgam to pay the taxes due from the temple in lieu of interest due from him to the temple.

196 of 1925.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)<sup>3</sup>—kaḍal śūḷnda pār magaļum. Land by Paḷaiyanūr-uḍaiyān Vēdavanamuḍaiyān.

538 of 1904.

Year 2, day 121.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājādhirājadēva alias Karikālacōļadēva. Royal order relating to assessment of revenue on some lands.

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263 of 1913.3a

- Year 3.—Puñjai (Kidārangondān) (Tj.)—Privileges granted by temple authorities to certain persons among the anuloma Rathakāras including blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters and stone-masons. (Incomplete).

  189 of 1925.
  - " Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum. Thirty-two cows for a lamp by a servant of the

\*Acc. 28th February—30th March A.D. 1163. EI. ix, p. 211. Other inscriptions point to some day in A.D. 1166. EI. x, pp. 126—7; also 428 of 1912; 19 of 1913.

<sup>2</sup>3rd December, A.D. 1162—Indian Ephemeris, I, ii, p. 70. <sup>8</sup>Monday, 30th March, A.D. 1164—Kielhorn, EI. ix, p. 211. <sup>8</sup>See p. 108, n. 24, ante. ,,

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household of Mannattimöhan alias Rājarājamūvēndaraiyan on behalf of a fellow servant whom he had injured by accident. 43 of 1922.

Year 4.—Karuvēli (Tj.)—Confirmation by Nyāyattār of both perundanam and sigudanam of grants of land, some of them being vīrabhōga, made to the temple of Tirukkōṭṭṭṭai-uḍaiyār by some persons in the reign of Kulōttunga I. Among the donors is a Pottappiccolar.

224 of 1923.

Olakkür (SA.)—kadal śūlnda. A hunting accident expiated by gift of 32 cows and a bull to Vātāpi-Viṭankar. The gift was prescribed as prāyaścitta by the bhaṭṭap-perumakkal, periyanāṭṭār and pannāṭṭār deliberating together. 352 of 1909.

Tiruppulivanam (Ch.)—Provision by gift of taxes for worship, offerings and repairs in the temple of Tiruppulivanam-uḍaiya nāyanār by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Śāmbuvarāyan. 393 of 1923.

Tirurannāmalai (NA.)—Fifty-two cows and one bull for one lamp and a half in expiation of an accidental homicide in an antelope hunt.

525 of 1902; SII. viii, 115.

" Tiruvõttūr (NA.)—Lamp to Tiruvõttūrudaiyān by Attiyāndān, son of Śengēņi Vīrāndān.

76 of 1900; SII. vii, 84.

Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—A śāsanam of the Cittiramēlipperiyanāḍu of the seventy-nine nāḍus and the
Tiśaiyāyirattu Aiññūrruvar recording the consecration of Śrī Bhūmip-pirāṭṭi and prescribing the
following rates of annual contributions towards the
expenses in the temple: viz., one padakku of paddy
per ēr, one kuruṇi per man; florists to pay five kāśu
per head; servants employed by the merchants
(making this order) to pay two kāśu each; shepherds
to measure out four measures of ghee per kuḍi. The
wages of the taṇḍuvār were to be white rice one tūṇi

and padakku, pūri rice one kalam, fifty areca-nuts and two parru of betel leaves, four measures of salt and half measure of pepper with one measure of gingelly oil for each village entered by them; the contributions to be exacted if necessary by forced entry, breaking of mud vessels etc. (Incomplete).

21 of 1903; SII. viii, 291.

- Year 4.—*Triśūlam* (Ch.)—Thirty-one cows and one bull for a lamp by Rājarāja Malaiyaraiyan alias Aruļāļa Perumāļ, son of Tiruccurak-kaṇṇappan Malaiyaraiyan.

  321 of 1901; SII. vii, 547.
- Year 5.—Ārppākkam (Ch.)—kaḍal śūlnda pār mādar. Describes the Pāṇḍyan civil war. Grant of Ālappākkam as Ēkabhōga Iraiyili by Edirili Śōla Śāmbuvarāya to Umāpatidēva alias Ñānaśivadēva.

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20 of 1899; SII. vi, 456.

Kilappaluvūr (Tri.)—Möhan Āṇḍatiru gave the temple some lands which had become hers on account of the death of her husband and his brothers.

258 of 1926.

- Kīļūr (SA.)—pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn. Land to four images set up by Rājarāja Cēdiyarājan Sēnaimīgāman. The gift was by Kiļiyūr Malaiyamān Malaiyan Periyuḍaiya-nāyan alias Rājarāja Cēdiya-rāyan and Iraiyūran Periyuḍaiyān alias Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan.

  262 of 1902; SII. vii, 890.
- " Nellore (Nel.)—Land to Sangamēśvara by Nīlamanāyakkar, Kēttama-nāyakkar, and Mummadi Nīlama-nāyakkar, who were governing Viriyūr and Kollapūndi. NI. N. 108.
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  Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Tax-free gift to Tiruvidaikalināyanār temple of two vēli of land by purchase
  from the assembly of Tirukkövalūr by Malaiyamān

Gives Parakēsari title to the king, like some other inscriptions, by mistake e.g. 22 of 1913 (Year 8).

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Attimallan Sokkapperumāļ alias Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan of Kiļiyūr. Tirukkōvalur is also called Madhurāntaka-catm.

322 of 1921,

- Year 5.—Tiruvēngaivāśal (Pd.)—Land to two women for performing the dance called Śāntikkūttu during the Tiruvādirai festival in the month of Vaigāśi at the shrine of Śadira-viḍanga-nāyakar set up by Śadiran Irājan alias Kulōttungaśōla Kiḍāratta-raiyan.

  254 of 1914, Pd. 139.
  - Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—Five vēli of land as tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam (exempted from kaḍamai and pāḍi kāval) to Tirumēl-kōyil by Kaḍandai Śēndan Ādittan alias Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan.

26 of 1903; SII. viii, 298.

- Vaļuvūr (Tj.)—Thirty kāśu endowed (interest being 11½ kāśu p. a.) for recitation of Tiruvembāvai before the image of Tiruvādavūrāļi-nāyanār in the temple on Mārgaļi Tiruvādirai days, and also for maintaining the festival of Panguni. 421 of 1912.
- Year 6.—Korukkai (Tj.)—The mahā-sabhā of Korukkai alias Vikrama-śōla-catm. received 160 kāśu collected by a devotee of the temple, Tiruñānasambandar, raising public subscriptions (palar pakkalum ottil irandu) and deposited by him in the temple treasury, and in return made some land ūr-kīl-iraiyili. This land had lain fallow for about fifty years as there were no claimants, and the sabhā which had paid kadamai and kudimai on it for part of the time had stopped doing so as no one came forward to cultivate it. The terms of the present transfer to the temple were that the land was to be reclaimed, and cultivation of crops including paddy on it was to be resumed, and the temple to be supplied 100 sengalunīr garlands every day, and the sabhā was to pay the kudimaigal including antarāyam, śilvari and peruvari even if any doubt arose in future as to the iraivili nature of the land by the owners of

the land raising a question (innila-mudaligal kēttu iraiyili mārittāgil).

224 of 1917.

- Year 6.—Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—Mentions lamps endowed in the reigns of Rājēndracōļadēva and Kulōttunga I, and seems to provide anew for the maintenance of other lamps given during the reign of Periyadēvar Rājarājadēvar as the recipients of sheep had died and their assignees were untraceable or unable to maintain the lamps.

  90 of 1920.
  - " Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.) kadal śūlnda pārēlum. Lamp to Siddhīśvara by Araiyan Periyān. 172 of 1908.
  - " Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Thirty-two sheep for lamp.

    Mentions Tribhuvana-sundarat-teruvil manrādigaļ.

    108 of 1892; SII. iv, 556.
- Year 7.—Tirukkaļakkudi (Rd.)—Land to temple of Šivadharmīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār by Kōlan Tirukkoḍungunṛam-uḍaiyān alias Niṣadarājan of Pon-Amarāvati in Puṛamalai-nāḍu. 43 of 1916.

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- Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Purchase from village assembly of three vēli and 3 mā of land to be given as tax-free dēvadāna by Malaiyamān Periya-uḍaiyān Iraiyūran alias Rājarāja-cēdiyarāyan of Kiļiyūr for daily offerings to Tiruviḍaikali-emberumān at Tiruk-kōvalūr alias Madhurāntaka-catm. Mentions also Attimallan Śokkapperumāļ alias Rājagambhīrac-cēdiyarāyan.
- Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Building of Šūriyan-tirukkõpuram of the Āļuḍaiyār (Candramauļīśvara) temple by Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍān alias Kaṇḍar Śūriyan Śāmbuvarāyan.<sup>6</sup> 195 of 1904.
- Year 8.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum.

  Mentions Šengēņi Ammaiyappan Šīyan Ammaiyappan alias Edirili-solac-cambuva (rāyan). Fragment.

  7a of 1893; SII. iv, 820.

Thursday, 6th March, A.D. 1169—Jacobi: EI. xi, p. 123.

Cf. 190 of 1904 of year 2 and 194 of 1904 year of 16 of Kulöttunga III.

Year 8.—Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—kaḍal śūḷnda pār mādarum. Records circumstances of Rājādhirāja's accession and the part of Pallavarāyar in bringing it about, together with the provision made by the new king on behalf of the surviving relations of Pallavarāyar. Fully discussed in ch. xiv, pp. 89-95.

433 of 1924.

- Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—The mahānagaram of the oilmongers in the neighbourhood of the mahānagaram of Kāñcī, and the twenty-four nagarattār of this maṇḍalam met in the Tirukkāṭṭuppaḷḷi-uḍaiya-nāyanār temple at Kāñcīpuram and resolved to observe the following rule as Jātidharma viz., to provide for expenses in the Tiruvālakkōyil-uḍaiyār temple by contributing the kaḍamai-oil and one paḷangāśu due on each oil-mill (śekku) set up and worked in the premises (tirumaḍai-viḷāgam) of the temple.

  261 of 1909.
- seven kaļanju of gold to the assembly of Candraśōla-catm. for two festivals in Arpiśi and Vaigāśi, and for the recitation of Tiruvāymoļi. The assembly set apart a portion of the temple lands for this purpose and utilised the money for completing the repairs of the southern prākāra wall of the temple.

  343 of 1921.
- " Tiruvadi (SA.)—kaḍal śūlūda pār mādarum. Mentions Araśanārāyaṇan Ēliśai Mōgan alias Jananātha Kacciyarāyan who set up a lamp.

47(b) of 1903; SII. viii, 322.

" Tiruvalanjuli (Tj.)—Sheep for three lamps by Kuṇamālaippāḍi Uḍaiyān Āṭkoṇḍān Gangai Koṇḍān alias Pottappiccolan of Veṇṇik-kūrram in Suttamalli Valanāḍu. 621 of 1902; SII. viii, 218.

Year 8.—Tiruvalanjuli (Tj.)7—kadal śulnda pār mādarum. Lamp.

627 of 1902; SII. viii, 227.

- resumption of cultivation of some temple lands lying waste, the donees agreeing in turn to meet some expenses like those for the burning of lamps, the reciting of Vedas during procession of the image Dēvagaṇāyan, and the feeding of apūrvins, and also to pay the taxes on the lands. Mentions among boundaries: 'the path along which corpses were taken.'
- "Tiruvõttür (NA.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Arumolidēvan alias Pallikkaṭṭu Mummalarāyan, son of palli-sāmantan Mummalarāyan of Maduvūrkuḍi, a pidāgai of Madhurāntaka-catm.

81 of 1900; SII. vii, 89.

Year 9.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—A weaver of Ravikulamāṇikkapperunderuvu reclaimed certain lands of the temple of Tiruvūragattu Emberumān, dug a small irrigation tank for 200 kāśu and allowed the produce from the land to be used for offerings to god.

46 of 1921.8

Year 9.—\$. 1095.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Lamp by a merchant of the Pirudivi-māṇikkappāḍi-teru at Tiruppāśur. 134 of 1930.

Year 9.—*Tiruvalañ juli* (Tj.)—Two lamps by Vēdavanamuḍaiyān Karuṇākaradēvan *alias* Amarakōnā**r of** Palaiyanūr in Mēn-malaip-Palaiyanūr-nāḍu in Jayangoṇḍa-śōla-maṇḍalam.

619 of 1902; SII. viii, 216.

Monday, 10th August, A.D. 1170-Kielhorn, El. ix, p. 211.

\*No. 47 (n-d.) is an agreement by the 48,000 residents of Kāñcī to supervise the conduct of all daily services, worship, festivals, etc. in the temple of Tiruvūragattu-Āļvār as established by old custom.

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Year 9.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—While, in the temple, Caturānana-paṇḍita of the maṭha, Vāgīśvara Paṇḍita, the propounder of the Sōma-siddhānta, and others were listening to the Śrī-purāṇa of Āļudaiya-nambi, they sold as kāṇi to Periyan-sōman and his descendants some lands on which the irai was to be paid by the śrī-bhaṇḍāra (temple treasury).

403 of 1906; SII. v, 1358, same as 371 of 1911.

Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—The mathapati Caturānana Paṇḍita caused the accountant Uravākkinān (Kāyastha Maitrīkara) to engrave the gifts of lamps and cows to the temple made in previous years. One lamp by dēvaraḍiyāļ Sāni Orri Āļvi.

405 of 1896; SII. v, 360=206 of 1912.

- Year 10.—Atti (NA.)—Thirty-two cows and a bull by Nīraṇindān alias Śēdirāyan of Pananguḍi to the temple at Atti alias Kēraļāntakanallūr. 297 of 1912.
  - , Śirrāmūr (SA.)—Land as palliccandam by Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍār alias Śengēṇigal.

202 of 1902; SII. vii, 829.

Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—The Sivabrāhmaņas received money from Tiruvarangamuḍaiyān alias Rājādhirāja Malaiyarāyan, son of Munaiyadaraiyan of Naḍuvilmalai Perumūr-nāḍu and agreed to provide for special offerings and worship on Sundays.

150 of 1930.

- " Tiruvārūr (Tj.)<sup>11</sup>—kadal śūlnda pārēlum. Land by a native of Palaiyanūr. 540 of 1904.
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  Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Twelve buffaloes for a lamp
  by Kaliyan Tandai Tirunattap-perumal alias

Of the Kāpālikas. Mentioned in the Prabodhacandrodaya—ARD. 1912, II, 29.

<sup>10</sup>Sundaramūrti.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>Tuesday, 27th February, A.D. 1173-Kielhorn, EI. ix, p. 212.

Vikkirama-śōla Paḍuvūr-nāḍālvān, the officer in charge of the tiruvellaik-kāval of the temple of Tiruvorriyūr.

100 of 1912.

- Year 10.—Udaiyārkōyil (Tj.)—Sabhā of Tribhuvana-mādēvicatm. made some land iraiyili in lieu of interest on thirty kāśu yielding interest at 4 śinnam p.m. per kāśu. 402 of 1902; SII. vii, 1035.
- Year 11.—Edayārpākkam (Ch.)—A Brahmin lady purchased one vēli of land from the village of Puriśai in the twelfth year of Kulōttunga II (254 of 1910) and gave it to the temple for the maintenance of a lamp. On account of the high level of the land rendering its irrigation difficult and of its being in a distant corner of the village, no one came forward to cultivate it, and the trustees of the temple requested the villagers to take back the land and supply instead the required number of cows for the lamp.

  253 of 1910. ARE. 1911, II, 28.
  - Maḍam (NA.)—Private political compact of alliance between Śengēṇi Miṇḍan Śīyan Pallavāṇḍān alias Śambuvarāyan on one side, and Śengēṇi Attimallan alias Rājēndraśōla Śambuvarāyan and Ōduvān alias Rājagambhīra Śambuvarāyan on the other.

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252 of 1919.

Munnūr (SA.)—Gift of some taxes for repair of 'Edirigaņāyan Tirumāļigai' and other structures in the temple by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Śīyan Pallavāṇḍān alias Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyan.<sup>12</sup>

71 of 1919.

Shiyali (Tj.)—Land for offerings to shrine of Aludaiya Pillaiyār by the headman of Venmali.

379 of 1918.

Year 11, day 182.—Ālangudi (Tj.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum. (Damaged). A fresh revenue settlement of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Also mentioned in 52 of 1919 (year 10 of Rājarāja II).

village with details of properties and tax-dues thereon. The number, e.g., of kamugu (areca) trees is given and each of them was to pay 400 nuts in a year. Iraiyili lands are also described. A large number of officers attest the settlement and the sabhā ordered its engraving.

3 of 1899; SII. vi, 438.

- Year 12.—Āttūr (Tj.)—kaḍal śūḷnda pār mādarum. Agreement by certain persons to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple in lieu of interest on 80 kāśu received by them.

  132 of 1927.
  - " Ilambayangōṭṭūr (Ch.)—The stone temple of Dēvanāyakasvāmi was built by Śivacaraṇālayan alias Śivapāda-śēkhara mūvēndavēļān.

231 of 1910; ARE. 1911, II. 28.

- " Kāļahasti (C.)—Forty-six sheep for a half-lamp by Talaiyāri Tamināyakan Pudoli Bhīman, a pradhāni of Siddhiyaraiyar of Nellūru. 105 of 1922.
- "Nāngupaṭṭi (Pd.)—Land for offerings to Periyanācciyār by a merchant of Śārappaṭṭanam alias Vikramaśōlapperunderuvu. 336 of 1914.
- ,,  $Nandal\bar{u}r^{13}$  (Cud.)—Land. 571 of 1907.
- " Tirukkadaiyūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin, 'who was pleased to take Madura and Ilam'. Land for lamp by a native of Pūdalūr in Pūdalūr-vaṭṭam of Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu. 36 of 1906.
- "Tiruvālangādu (C.)—kadal śūļnda pār mādar. Mentions the war of Pāṇḍyan succession and the Singhalese generals Lankāpura and Jayadratha, and the part of a traitor Śrī-vallabha.

465 of 1905; ARE. 1906, II, 23. EL. xxii, pp. 86-92.

18 Saturday, January 21, A.D. 1178, year being 15, not 12. There is no introduction as in the other records of the king dealt with by Kielhorn. Sewell, El. x, pp. 126-7. See also ARE. 1908, II, 70.

- Year 12.—Vaļuvūr (Tj.)<sup>14</sup>—kaḍal śūlnda pār mādarum. Two hundred kāśu for land for maintenance of a lamp. Mentions year 16 of Rājarāja (II). 513 kuļi=1 mā. 428 of 1912.
- Year 12, day 157.—Tirumayānam (Tj.)—kaḍal śūḷnda pār mādar. (Damaged). Mentions incidents of the war of Pāṇḍyan succession in which the Cōḷas helped Kulaśēkhara against Vīra Pāṇḍya, and the tax-free gift of some land to a person (name lost) who distinguished himself in the campaign.

261 of 1925.

Year 13.—Ālambākkam (Tri.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin, who was pleased to take Īlam and Madurai. Šivabrāhmaņas of Madhurāntaka-catm. borrowed 448½ kāśu from the temple treasury for paying kaḍamai and agreed, in lieu of interest thereon, to maintain a lamp in the Kailāsamuḍaiyār temple. Reckons 365 days to the year and mentions 'Śivabrāhmaṇas who had the kāṇi of thirty vaṭṭams.' Some of these deserted their homes, their lands falling in decay, and the others met and settled that the lands be sold to the temple.

731 of 1909; ARE. 1910, II. 28.

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- Korukkai (Tj.)—'Who took Madura and Ilam.' Money by a lady, Araiyan Umaiyālvi, of the Periya Agapparivāram for offerings to images set up by her.

  228 of 1917.
- Mēl-śēvūr (SA.)—kaḍal śūlnda pār mādar. Land and houses given by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍi alias Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan. Quotes the fifth year and mentions the donor's grand-father Ammaiyappan Kulamāṇikkam Pāṇḍināḍu-koṇḍār. 512 kuli made 1 mā. A manai was 21 kōl by 7, i.e. 147 kulis.

222 of 1904.15

<sup>14</sup>Thursday, 18th August, A.D. 1177. Year 15 (?)—Indian Ephemeris, I, ii, p. 70.

<sup>15</sup>Wednesday, 8th July, A.D. 1181. The regnal year must be 19 and fall in the reign of Kulöttunga III—Kielhorn, EI. ix, pp. 212-3.

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Year 13.—Nāngupaṭṭi (Pd.)—'who took Ilam and Madura'.

Construction of Nṛtta-maṇḍapa. 340 of 1914.

Tennēri (Ch.)—'Īļam and Madura'. Land by Mangalangiļān Ponnan Kākkunāyakan, a merchant of Nagaram Pūndamali, to Tiruppaļļiyarai-nācciyār set up by him.

193 of 1901; SII. vii, 403.

Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi (Tj.)—'Madura and Ilam'. Sale by one woman of four of her women-slaves (aḍiyār) as dēvaraḍiyār to temple for 700 kāśu.

80 of 1913.

Tiruvālangādu (C.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādur, and 'who was pleased to conquer Madura and Īlam'. Three lamps by Palaiyanūrudaiyān Vēdavanamudaiyān Ammaiyappan Pallavaraiyan.

474 of 1905.

Year 14.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—kaḍal śūlnda as in the last record.

An order of the sabhā of Pañcavanmādēvi alias

Kulōttunga-śōla-catm. reducing rates of vāram and

kaḍamai on some lands and fixing the duties and

privileges of certain classes of persons.

538 of 1918.16

Attūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Karikāla Coļadēva who took Madura and Ilam. (Incomplete). Agreement between the assembly of Rājanārāyaṇacatm, and their ryots regarding the terms of land tenure applicable to the different classes of land.

129 of 1927.

Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Eleven Nokki-mādais for 250 kuļi of land for a flower-garden by Bhujabalavīran Āhōmallarasan, a mahāmaṇḍalika śōḷa-mārāśan of the Gangamaṇḍalam.

48 of 1893; SII. iv, 861.

<sup>16</sup> Same as 429 of 1918, same date, from Tirukkurugāvūr (Tj.).

- Year 14.—Punganūr<sup>17</sup> (C.)—Sabhā of Kunganūr alias Vaļavanārāyaṇa-catm. appointed an ūrkkaṇakku for Īnganūr. 209 of 1932.
  - mādar. A joint gift, by order of the assembly, by four persons, of 200 kāśu for setting up metallic images of some Tiruccūlavēļaikkārar who sacrificed their lives by entering fire to attest to the ownership of the temple of certain dēvadāna lands as against the claim set up by these four persons who had ultimately to make them over to the temple and to make an additional gift of land for worship to these images.

    188 of 1925.
    - " Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—Vessel by Kannan Śūran alias Ākāraśūra Malaiyamān. 427 of 1909.
    - "Tirukkadaiyūr (Tj.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādar; Madurai and Īlam. Agreement by mahāsabhā of Tirukkadavūr with the 240 Pērilamaiyār of Ambarnādu (in which the village was situated) regarding the collection of rents from lands and the disposal of unclaimed property in the village.

253 of 1925.

- " Tirukkurugāvūr (Tj.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum; Madurai and Īlam. Same as 538 of 1918 from Āccāpuram. 429 of 1918.
- " Tirumayānam (Tj.)—kaḍal śūlnda pār mādarum; Madurai and Īlam. Land as tirunāmattukkāņi to Tirukkaḍavūr-uḍaiyār Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār.

58 of 1906.

- Tiruvidaivāyil (Tj.)—'who conquered Madurai and Īlam'. Money for lamp. 14 of 1918.
- Year 16.—Tiruvadi (SA.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum. An inventory of gold jewels and silver articles of the

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<sup>\*</sup>The regnal year is described thus: padinālāvadāna panniraņdāvadu.

temple of udaiyār Tiruvīraṭṭānam-udaiyār of Adhirājamangalyapura in Tirumunaippāḍik-kīl-Āmūr-nāḍu.

389 of 1921.18

No regnal year occurs in the following:—

Kadappēri (Ch.)—kadal śūlnda pār mādarum. The merchants of Dīnacintāmaṇipperunderu including one Arulālapperumāl took 300 palangāśu from the temple treasury and agreed to supply unguents to the god.

129 of 1896; SII. v, 994.

Pattīśvaram (Tj.)—Sheep and five lamp-stands by Vēdavanam-uḍaiyān Karuṇākaradēvan alias Amara-kōn of Palaiyanūr.

270 of 1927.

Tiruvīļimiļalai (Tj.)—(Damaged). Rājakēsari alias Tribhuvana-cakravartin..... Mentions Komaran-Kulōttunga-śōļa-catm. in Tiruvaļundūrnādu. 420 of 1908.19

<sup>18390</sup> gives similar details of ornaments presented by Küdal Arasan..... Kādavarāyan to the temple at Tiruvadigai.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>This inscription may be one of either Rājādhirāja II or Rājarāja III. No. 259 of 1925 (Kulōttunga III, year 9) mentions gifts in Komara Kulōttunga-śöļa-catm. in the third year of Periyadēvar, evidently Rājādhirāja II.

## PARAKĒSARI KULŌTTUNGA III.1

Year 2.—*Hēmāvati* (Mys.)<sup>2</sup>—Gift to temple of Tirumangēśvara.

Mentions Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Tribhuvanamalla Mallidēva Cōļa, called also uraiyūr-puravarādhīśvara.

117 of 1899; SII. vi, 553.

Korukkai (Tj.)—The servants of a temple ratified the grant by which they had paid 60 kāśu into the temple treasury in the nineteenth year of Periyadēvar, Rājarājadēvar, the interest on the endowment being used to ensure the supply of some camphor to the temple every day at ardhayāma.

229 of 1917.

Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—Gift of 198 sheep for two lamps, ordered in the 15th year of Periyadēvar Kulōttunga 'who abolished tolls', engraved on stone.

83 of 1920.

Tirunaraiyūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by Ēkavāśagan Kulōttunga-śōlanār alias Vānakōvaraiyar.

166 of 1908.4

Year 2.5—Tirunaraiyür (Tj.)—Money for lamp. 175 of 1908.

Year 2.—Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan-muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Building of a maṇḍapa, the 1000 pillar-maṇḍapa in the Candramauļīśvara temple, called Gaṇḍar-śūriyan by Ammaiyappan Gaṇḍarśūriyan Śambuvarāyan alias Pāṇḍi-nāḍu-koṇḍān.

190 of 1904.6

 $^{1}Acc$ . 6th July—8th July, A.D. 1178—Kielhorn, EI. iv, p. 266 and viii, p. 264.

<sup>2</sup>Madakasira (Anant) in SII. vi.

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\*Father (?)—ARE. 1918, II, 40.

The regnal year is given as (8); but the astronomical data work out to Wednesday, 13th February, A.D. 1180 in the second year. Jacobi, EI. xi, pp. 123-4.

Thursday, 28th February, A.D. 1180. Jacobi, EI. xi, p. 124. No. 168 of 1908 has the words puyalvāyttu at the beginning and calls he king Rājēndra-Cōļa-dēva.

194 of 1904 is a gift of a lamp-stand by the same donor in year 16.

Year 2, day 125.—Cidambaram (SA.)—The king ordered that assessed lands (taram perra nilam) standing in the name of Subrahmanya Pillaiyār in the Arumolīśvara temple must be added to those of the latter; that lands superior to the eighth class must be assessed at the rate for that class and those below allowed to continue as before; and that the site of the temple of Tiruttondattogai-Iśvaram-udaiyār, the tank in it, etc. be removed from the register of assessed lands. These orders were executed by nilam alavupadapperumakkal of the sabhā of Perumbarrappuliyūr.

262 of 1913.

Year 3.—Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Land from Karaikköttu-Brahmadēśam alias Dīnacintamaņi-catm., the jīvita of Uļļāvūr Kamban Vāṇādaraiyan. Mentions Kaḍappēri and Śambuvarāyap-pērāru.

265 of 1915.

"Kāļahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Arungunrai-Piļļaiyār alias Šīyagangar, elder brother of Vaḍavāyil Śelviyār alias Candrakula-mādēviyār, the daughter of Šīyagangar alias Sūra-nāyakar, lord of Kuvaļālapuri.

195 of 1892 (SII. iv, 643)=154 of 1922.

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Kōṭṭūr (Tj.)—Money for lamp by maṭhapati Tirumāligai Piccan of Tirutturai-pūndi.

446 of 1912.

" Nandalūr (Cud.)—Ten good Bhujabalamāḍa for two lamps by a native of Māngāḍu.

586 of 1907.

" Olagapuram (SA.)—Land as dēvadāna by nagarattār of Ulōgamādēvi-puram. 138 of 1919.

Possibly this is a record of Kulöttunga II, the Parakesari title in it being a mistake. No. 263 of Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājādhirājadēva alias Karikāla Cōļadēva (Year 2, day 121) states that the order was issued by Villavarāyan at the request of Vaidumbarāyan and signed by ten royal officers including Tirumandiravolai Nārāyaṇa Mūvēnda Vēļān. See ARE. 1914, II, 17 and 1927, II, 27. Also p. 108, n. 24 ante.

Year 3.—Tirumananjēri (Tj.)—A night lamp to temple of Tiru-edirkoļ-pāḍi-uḍaiyār in Kurukkai-nāḍu by Araśukkaḍiyān Tirunīlakaṇḍan Śeramān-tōlan of Kīranūr who constructed the temple of stone.

27 of 1914.

" Tirumāṇikuļi (SA.)<sup>8</sup>—puyal peruga vaļam-berukka.

No mention of the Pāṇḍyan war. Thirty-two cows
for a lamp by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Ēḷiśaimōhan
alias Jananātha Kacciyarāyan.

165 of 1902; SII. iii, 85.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gōpuravāśal of the temple of Aţkoṇḍadēvar erected by Kūḍal Mōhan Āļappirandān alias Kāḍavarāyan.

477 of 1921.

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- Vēlūr (SA.)—A royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar granting lands in three villages joined together and renamed Kulöttungaśölanallūr as a tax-free dēvadāna to the temple of Kulöttungaśölavinnagar at Vēlūr. The king issued the order from his palace at Vikramaśölapuram. 114 of 1919.
- Year 4.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—Ammaiyappan Pāṇḍi alias Rājarāja Śāmbuvarāyan utilised the gold of two tōḍus for various services in the temple.

167 of 1918.

" Brahmadēśam (SA.)—puyal vāyttu. No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Land by same donor for worship and procession on Aviṭṭam days (his asterism).

176 of 1918.

- "
  Tirukkadaiyūr (Tj.)—Land by Śēkkilān Ammaiyappan
  Parāntakadēvan alias Karikāla Śōla Pallavaraiyan of
  Kungattūr.
  39 of 1906.
- " Tirukködikāval (Tj.)—On a representation made by Pallavarājan that a channel had been dug in some

<sup>\*</sup>August 12, A.D. 1180-Kielhorn, EI. vii, p. 171.

<sup>\*</sup>See 479 under Tribhuvanacakravartin Vīra-rājēndra (same year).

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dēvadāna land, it was decided that the portion so used should be filled up and the land restored to the temple.

45 of 1931.

- Year 4.—Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam land made iṛaiyili by being freed from payment of mīn-kaḍamai and pāḍi-kāval by Magadai Ponparappinān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyan. 24b of 1903; SII. viii, 296.
  - Vēdāraņyam (Tj.)<sup>10</sup>—Gold for lamp by Gangaikoņdān Rājarājadēva alias Kottappic-Colar. 415 of 1904.
- Year 5.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—malar mannu polilēlilum.

  Thirty-two cows and one bull for lamp by a dēvaradiyāl.

  173 of 1918.
  - " Elvānāśūr (SA.)—puyal vāyttu.<sup>11</sup> Kūḍalūr Araśanārāyaṇan Ēliśai Mōgan alias Jananātha Kacciyarāyan made over to the temple the kīlirai antarāyam
    tariyirai taṭṭārpāṭṭam etc. payable by the Śeṭṭis,
    Vāṇiyar and workmen (paṇiśeymākkaļ) residing in
    Iraiyānaraiyūr alias Śōla-Kēraļa-catm.

157 of 1906.

- Tadāvūr (Sm.)—Land by Kulöttungaśöla Vāṇa-kövaraiyar<sup>12</sup> for worship, repairs and festivals in the temple of Tiruvēkambam-udaiyār at Tadāvūr in Mēlgangapādi-nādu in the Ārrūr-kūrram, a part of Malādu alias Jananātha-vaļanādu.

  461 of 1913.
- "
  Tennēri (Ch.)—pū mēvi maruviya. Land to temple of Anantēśvara at Tirayanēri. The land was separately renamed Tirunīrruccōlan¹³-tirumaḍai-vilāgam after the king.

196 of 1901; SII. vii. 407.

<sup>10</sup>Thursday, 11th March, A.D. 1182—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 264.

<sup>11</sup>No reference to Pāṇḍyan war. Rājakēsari title given at the end by mistake for Parakēsari.

<sup>12</sup>Cf. 435 of 1913 (year 35).

12The king is called Parakesari. Otherwise this surname will surely make this a record of Kulöttunga II.

Year 5.—Tirukköyilür (SA.)—puyal väyppa. No mention of Pändyan war. Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan and Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan purchased one vēli of waste land from the assembly, reclaimed it, and gave it to the temple for feeding śrī-vaiṣṇavas on some specified days in the Cittiramēli maṭha in the temple.

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341 of 1921.

- Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Malaiyamān Kāman Malaiyan Cēdiyarāyan alias Mudikonda-sõla Malaiyakularāyan of Kiliyür provided for the construction of stone and for the maintenance of Tiruppūmandapam and Tirukkākkali in the temple of Tiru-vidaigali-Emberumān by giving one vēli of land including the kudimai, maramanjādi, perumbādikāval and other āyams thereon.

  345 of 1921.
- " Tirunagaiyūr (Tj.)—pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn. No mention of Pāṇḍyan war. Title Vīrarājēndra-dēva. Land.
- " Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Certain merchants (danma vāṇiyar) undertake to supply a flag (koḍippuḍavai) at each of the three annual festivals in the temple.

  550 of 1902; SII. viii, 141.
  - Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Kaḍandai Ādittan Maṇḍali alias Vangāra Muttaraiyan gave some land as tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam together with the kaḍamai and pāḍikāval thereon. 24a of 1903; SII. viii, 295.
- Year 5, day (3) 50.—Cidambaram (SA.)—puyal vāykka vaļam peruga; no reference to the Pāṇḍyan war. Sale of land (anniyanāmakaraṇat-tīṭṭu) to Ammangai Āļvar alias Periyanācciyār, daughter of Kulōttunga-śōḷa-dēva<sup>15</sup> who abolished the tolls.

121 of 1888; SII. iv, 226.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>Friday, 18th February, 1183 A.D.—Jacobi, El. xi, p. 124. <sup>15</sup>Is this a reference to an image of Ammangā in the temple?

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Year 5+1.—Kilaiyūr (Tj.)—List of men and women bound to the temple of Vēdapurīsvara as adimais.

74 of 1925.16

- Year 6.—Śambanārkōvil (Tj.)—Undertaking given at the request of Cakravartin Ākkūrnādālvān by the dēvaraḍiyār and niyāyattār of the temple of Tiruccembon-palli-uḍaiyār that they would continue to celebrate festivals in honour of Tērūruvēlar-ulalvār whose image with those of nāyanārs had been removed to the Tiruviḍaikali Pillaiyār temple owing to bad time (durita-kālamāy paḍaiyēra)<sup>17</sup> in the eleventh year (of Rājādhirāja II?) and that they would reconstruct the gateway called Tappādavēdiyan-tiruvāśal, the north wall and the car-stand (tēr-ērru-kūḍam) which had fallen down in the cyclone.
  - Kūgaiyūr (SA.)—pugal vāyttu vaļamperuga; no mention of the Pāṇḍyan war. Kūguḍaiyān Iraṇan Ponparappinān¹s who had the kāṇi of Kūgaiyūr set up the image of Pon-parappina-īśvaram-uḍaiyār, and constructed the stone temple Śrī-Kailāsa of Kūgaiyūr, the ardhamaṇḍapa, snapana maṇḍapa, nṛtta-maṇḍapa and two prākāras with gōpuras and made gifts of land for offerings. He also created the tank Vīra-bhayankaram and provided for its upkeep.

93 of 1918.

Year 7, day 73.—Talaināyar (Tj.)—Only Tribhuvanacakravartin Konērinmaikoņdān title. Royal order issued at the instance of Brahmēndra and Vāṇādhirāja laying down rules for the constitution of the sabhā of Talaināyaka-catm.

148 of 1927.

1676 is another such list (n.-d.) of mada-adimais in 12th century characters.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Păndyan War (?) ARE. 1925, II, 22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>Some early member of the family perhaps covered the Cidambaram temple with gold. *ARE*. 1918, II, 40. More likely Tiruvannamalai.

<sup>19</sup>See ARE, 1927, II, 28.

- Year 8.—Pudutturai (Tj.)—Assembly of Tiruvāli alias Ediriliśōla-catm. acquired by purchase and made tax-free certain lands for the use of the temple of Tirukkēdāramuḍaiyār. 405 of 1918.
  - " Tirumayānam (Tj.)—Maduraikonda. Land for lamp.
    61 of 1906.
  - " Tiruppanandāļ (Tj.)<sup>20</sup>—Land for offering to nāyanārs set up in the temple of Tiruppanandāļ by a certain Kungiliyak-kalaiya-nāyanār. 40 of 1914.
  - " Tiruvallam (NA.)—Šengēņi Miņdan Attimallan Sambuvarāyan assigned some taxes to the temple for repairs to it.

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301 of 1897; SII. iii, 60.

Tiruvenkādu (Tj.)—puyal vāyppa (no reference to campaign against Madura). Land for lamps.

118 of 1896; SII. v, 983.

Tittagudi (SA.)—Maduraikonda. Land.

25 of 1903; SII. viii, 297.

Year 9.—Kōvil-veṇṇi (Tj.)—Begins. 'puyal vāyttu tiruvāykkēļvi eļudi tiripuvavana-cakravartigaļ.' The nagaram
of Veṇṇi assigned some land in lieu of interest on
gold due from them to the temple.

398 of 1902; SII. vii, 1031.

- " Kumbakōṇam (Tj.)—Maduraikoṇḍa. Sale of a village to Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 296 of 1927.
- " Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—puyal väyttu. No mention of Pändyan War. Land by Malaiyamän Śūriyan Nīrērran Edirikanāyan alias Rāja Rāja Malaiyakularāyan of Kiliyūr. 400 of 1909.21
- " Tirumayānam (Tj.)—puyal vāykka (full). Order of the perungurip-perumakkal of Maņalkudi alias Uttama-söla-catm. remitting kadamai and kudimai

<sup>\*</sup> December 25, A.D. 1185—ARE. 1915, App. F.

<sup>\*1</sup>Thursday, November 20, A.D. 1186—Sewell, El. xi, p. 245.

on lands (at Komara-kulöttunga-sõļa-catm.) given in the third year of Periya-devar to Tirumayānam-udaiyār at Tirukkaḍavūr after purchase as sabhai-vilai from the assembly and as kuḍi-vilai from certain residents by Paļaiyanūr-uḍaiyān.

259 of 1925.

Year 9, day 88.—Cidambaram (SA.)—puyal vāyttu, and madurai-koṇḍaruļina. The king sanctions the grant of land to temple by a Kēraļarājan for nandavanam. Among the signatories are Kaļappāļarāja, Nuļumbādhirāja and Pāṇḍya-rāja.

457 of 1902; SII. iii, 86.

Year 9, day 176.—Shiyāli (Tj.)—Land for lamp. The land is said to have been described, in the survey of the 16th year of Kulōttunga 'who abolished the tolls,' as waste land on which palmyras stood and as brackish soil.

125 of 1896; SII. v, 990.22

- Year 10.—Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—Madurai koṇḍa. 150 current kāśu for lamp, and 100 kāśu for midnight offerings, betel leaves, and areca-nuts, a knife (parikilik-katti) and a pair of scissors (kattirigai) to the god and goddess. Mentions muppadu-vaṭṭattuk-kāṇi-yuḍaiya śivap-pirāmaṇar.

  83 of 1914.
- Year 10.<sup>23</sup>—Maruttuvakkudi (Tj.)—puyal väyttu.<sup>24</sup> Maduraikonda. Foundation of an agaram, Kulöttungaśölan-niyāya-paripālana-catm. by taking land from several villages by Śēndamangalam-uḍaiyān Edirili Śōlan. 393 of 1907.
- Year 10.—Nellore (Nel.)—Maduraiyum Pändiyan-mudittalaiyum konda. The padai mudalis and the 'nagarattār of the three streets' undertake to pay to the temple some

<sup>22</sup> Same as 365 of 1918.

<sup>23</sup> Saturday, July 18, A.D. 1187—Sewell, El. x, p. 127.

<sup>24</sup>As in 811. iii, 86.

dues at prescribed rates on merchandise and on the occasion of marriages.

193 of 1894; SII. v, 492; NI. N. 69.

Year 10.—Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Money for lamp by wife of Pañcanadivāṇan alias Nīlagangaraiyan.

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271 of 1909.

- Tirukkalar (Tj.)—Maduraikonda. Shops in the tirumadai-vilāgam assessed for expenses in the temple. 647 of 1902; SII. viii, 252.
  - Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Gift of Malaiyanūr, on the north bank of the Peṇṇai in Tagadūr-nādu, by Rājarājadēvan alias Adiyamān<sup>25</sup> of Tagadūr in Ganga-nādu. 536 of 1902; SII. viii, 126.
- Year 10, day 52.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍit-talaiyum koṇḍa. Some land taken from Tiruppugalūr and Tōṭṭakuḍi alias Rājēndra-śōḷa-nallūr to form a new street called Rājākkaļtambirān tiruvīdi. Land survey of the sixteenth year of Kulōttunga I is mentioned.

80 of 1928.

Year 10, day 123.—Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi (Tj.)—Maduraikoṇḍa.
Landed property to Rājēndra-śōḷa-Ācāriyan, perhaps
the temple architect. The tirumandira-ōlai was
Rājēndraśinga-mūvēnda-vēḷān.

70 of 1913.

- Year 10, day 123.—Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—puyal vayttu. (With details of Pāṇḍyan war.) Maduraikoṇḍarulina.

  At the instance of Rājarāja-mangalādarāyan, the carpenters' right in the temple was conferred on certain persons by royal order.

  82 of 1928.
- Year 11.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Maduraikondarulina. Marriage of a certain dancing girl belonging to the temple.

  411 of 1925.

<sup>25</sup> His son was a vassal of Kulöttunga III, ARE. 1903, para 9.

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Year 11.—Aragandanallūr (SA.)—Three lamps to god and land to an image of the goddess set up by the donor Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Attimallan alias Edirilisola Vānakula-rāyan.

390 of 1902; SII. vii, 1022.

Cidambaram (SA.)—puyal vāyttu.<sup>23</sup> Maduraikoņdu Pāṇḍiyanai muḍittalai-koṇḍaruḷiya. Land to temple by a certain Vāļuvarāyan. Regulation of the rights and duties of the tenants of the flower-garden of the temple by the mūlaparuṣai of Perumbarrap-puliyūr. Mentions kaṇakku and varik-kūruśeyvār.

458 of 1902; SII. iii, 87.

Maḍam (NA.)—A compact of mutual friendship between Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇa Āļappirandān alias Kāḍavarāyan and Śengēṇi Vīraśōlan Attimallan alias Kulōttunga-śōla Śambuvarāyan, directed against Āļappirandān Ediriliśōla Śambuvarāyan.

254 of 1919.

"Māgaral (Ch.)—pū mēvi vaļar.<sup>27</sup> Land as dēvadāna iraiyili by order of king. The yield of the land was 2925 kalam and 3 kuruni of paddy. The inscription is attested by two officers with the designation puravu-vari-śī-karaṇa-nāyakam.

215 of 1901; SII. vii. 428.

Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—Madura and Ilam. An agreement among the Karunākara-vīrar Tennilangai-vaļañjīyar that they would collect two kāśu from each individual living at Tirunīrruccōlapuram and other places, for maintaining a person to look after the affairs of a matha called Sūcakar Karunākara-vīrar-maḍam, where Śrī-vaiṣṇavas were to be fed on all festive occasions. This record is said to have been engraved in place of an old one lost.

505 of 1922; ARE. 1923, II, 39.

<sup>20</sup> As in SII. iii, 86.

<sup>\*</sup>This is typical of Kulöttunga II. The king is, however, given the Parakesari title.

Year 11.—Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīra Coļadēva.

Land by ulaguḍaiya perumāļ nambirāṭṭiyār Tiruvaṇṇāmalaiyil kīlatteruvil dēvaraḍiyāril kūttāḍundēvanācciyār ulagamuluduḍaiyār.

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528 of 1902;<sup>28</sup> SII. viii, 112.

- Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāndiyan mudittalaiyum konda. Thirty-two cows (for lamps) by Malai-mēl-marundu Śingam alias Cēdirāyan, the headman of Manalūr.

  444 of 1921.
- lampstand shaped like the donor, Tiruvarangam udaiyān alias Dhanmaparipālan Rājādhirāja Malaiyaraiyan, son of Munaiyadaraiyan alias Kulōttunga-śōla Malaiyarāyan. Also another gift of twelve buffaloes for a lamp, a similar lamp-stand and a silver bugle (kālam) to the goddess Āļudaiyanācciyār. The lampstands were called Dhanmaparipālan after the donor. 114 of 1912.
- " Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Gift of kaḍaippāṭṭam to the image of Viśvēśvara by the maṇḍalika Rājarāja Vangāra Muttaraiyan.

18 of 1903; SII. viii, 288.

- " Vēlūr (SA.)—Fifteen cows for a half-lamp at the instance of the pannāṭṭār in expiation of an accidental homicide by the donor when he went ahunting.

  106 of 1919.
- Year 11, day 175.—Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi (Tj.)—pwyal vāyttu.<sup>29</sup> A record of the lands of Tiruvirāmanandīśvaram
- <sup>28</sup>Kielhorn, (EI. viii, pp. 7-8) holds that the astronomical data do not work out correctly for Kulöttunga, the only suitable date between A.D. 1000 and 1500 being Friday, 23rd August, A.D. 1342. Venkatasubbaiya suggests Friday, 24th August, A.D. 1190 as the equivalent date, though with reservations. Some Saka Dates in Inscriptions No. 257.
- PAS in SII. iii, 87, with the addition 'Vikkirama-pandiyan vendi vitta' before 'tandonral.'

udaiyār temple at Tirukkannapuram was engraved on the walls of the temple in this village as the former was evidently not constructed of stone. Mentions years 5 and 10 of Periyadēvar Kulōttungadēvar, probably Kulōttunga I, in whose time the temple at Tirukkannapuram came into existence.

65 of 1913; ARE. 1913, II, 41.

- Year 12.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—Two paṭṭams by Sengēṇi Ammaiyappan who took the Pāṇḍya country. The donor is also called Kaṇḍarkūḷiyanāna Rājarājac-cambuvarāyan. 239 of 1901; SII. vii, 453.
  - " Āvani (Mys.)—Ś. 1111—12 (Saumya). Mentions that Vallāladēva was ruling the earth at the time—evidently Hoysala Ballāla II who had a queen Cōļamahādēvi.

460 of 1911; EC. x, Mb. 44 (b); ARE. 1912, II, 30.

Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍiitalaiyum koṇḍa. Royal order issued at the instance of Nulambādhirāja and containing rules for the varaṇam of the Assembly of Rājēndraśōla-catm.

113 of 1928.80

- "Kāṇippākkam (NA.)—Ś. 1102.31 Mentions Śūranāyakan alias Śīyagangan-adigāri-veļļāļan of the Ganga family, lord of Kuvaļālapura. 60 of 1907.
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  Kovvūr (Nel.)—Ś. 1112. Maduraiyum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍarulina. King Siddha gave land to god Gōvinda. The Tamil part calls the donor Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla.

  NI. N. 40.
  - Manimangalam (Ch.)—Madurai, Ilam, Pāndiyan mudittalai. Purchase and assignment to the temple (for offerings) of 600 kuli of land by a military officer. 5 of 1892; SII. iii, 36.

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<sup>\*\*</sup>See 120 below. (Duplicate).

<sup>\*\*</sup>Mistake for 1112. The date is Monday, December 25, A.D. 1189—Sewell, El. x, pp. 127—8. Contra ARE. 1908, 11, 63.

Year 12.—Tiruvaḍatturai (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List (with weights) of ornaments worn by god Tiruvaratturai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, in Vaḍagarai-viruda-rāja-bhayankara vaḷanāḍu, as examined by Rājarāja Vangāra-muttaraiyar, the trustees of the temple and the assembly of the village.

210 of 1929.

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Tiṭṭaguḍi (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 1010 kāśu by a merchant for offerings and the feeding of thirty Śrīvaiṣṇavas who performed the vīdit-tiruppaṇi on amāvāsya days. The rate of interest was 3 nāḷi of paddy per kāśu per annum.

23 of 1903; SII. viii, 294.

Year 12, day 93.—Tiruppālatturai (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The distribution and assignment of lands (karaikkūru) in Arapura alias Kuladīpa-nāyaka-pura were, by the corporate consent of the Śāliya-nagarattār, engraved on the walls of the temple.

441 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 38.

Year 12, day 125.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śēndamangalam-uḍaiyān Araiyan Ediriliśōlan alias Irungōlan having founded a temple called Vikramacōlīśvaram Uḍaiyār at Parakēsarinallūr, a piḍāgai of Perumbarrappuliyūr, and having given lands after purchase to the temple and its servants, the king ordered the assessment on this land to be deducted from the revenue accounts of the village and engraved on the wall, Vikramašōlan tirumāligai, of the Āļuḍaiyār temple.

309 of 1913.

Year 12, day 238.—Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Regulation by the king at the request of Nulambādhirāja, of the varaṇam of the assembly of Rājēndraśōla-catm. Only those who had not been elected during the ten years preceding an election were to be included if they were fit and

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were above forty years of age. The royal order was addressed to the assembly and the tanduvan.

120 of 1928.32

- Year 12+1.—Śūlamangalam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. (Incomplete). Some arrangement made by the Perunguri-mahā-sabhai to build a second prākāra to the temple and to make flower gardens and a street round it.

  563 of 1921.33
- Year 13.—Āragaļūr (Sm.)—Terms of a compact between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Kulōttunga-śōla-Vāṇakōvaraiyan and Kiliyūr Malaiyamān of Tirukkōvalūr.
  The territory lying to the south of the river
  Ālvinaiyāru must go to the former, and that to the
  north to the latter; also a defensive alliance in
  general coupled with the stipulation that they were
  to act together in the service of the king.

440 of 1913; ARE. 1914, II, 17.34

- Kāļahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Pudōlimādēviyār, the dēvi of Tirukkāļattidēva alias Yādavarāya.

  87 of 1922.
- Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Madura. Forty cows and one bull for lamp and milk by....Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇudaipperumāļ alias Vikramacōļa Śambuvarāyan. 620 of 1919.
  - Mēl-śēvur (SA.)—Two chiefs pledged themselves to be loyal to Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, 'who took the Pāṇḍya country'.

223 of 1904.33

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" Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—Madura, Ilam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Thirty-two cows and one bull for a

<sup>\*2</sup>Cf. 113 (ante).

<sup>\*\*295</sup> of 1911 is a mahavyavasthai relating to the same temple of Kari-yuritta nayanar.

<sup>24</sup>Cf. 435 of year 35.

<sup>\*5</sup>Cf. 222 of 194 (Rājādhirāja II, 13) re. title Pāņdinādu-koņdān.

lamp by Kulottunga-śola Kannappan Ādināyan Pancanadi-vānan alias Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan of Tiruccuram.

275 of 1909.

- Year 13.—Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—A nilaimait-tīṭṭu by Kōvan alias Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan stating that, in return for his enjoyment of certain lands, he will help only Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyar, Jananātha-mūvēndaraiyar and Ulaguyyakkonda kādavarāyan and none other. 56 of 1922.
  - " Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—A necklace (ēkāvallivaḍam) by Kūḍal Araśanārāyaṇan Āļappirandān alias Vīraśēkhara Kāḍavarāyan.

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531 of 1902; SII. viii, 121.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Five vēli of land to temple by a chief of Pangaļa-nāḍu, Piriduvi-gangan vanniyamādēvan Aļagiya-śōļan.

546 of 1902; SII. viii 137.

- Vēlūr (SA.)—A buffalo spoiled some crops in the fields; the owners of the crop beat the buffalo, and it died as a result; <sup>35a</sup> the Bhaṭṭas who were consulted decided that in expiation of the offence 48 sheep were to be given for half a lamp before Agnīśvara-mahādēva.

  110 of 1919.
- Year 13, day 280.—Talaināyar (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Royal order at the instance of Villavarāyar to the assembly of Kulōttungaśōlan Tanināyaka-catm. relating to a resettlement of the revenue dues from the village after deducting some taxes given away as dāna. 147 of 1927.
- Year 13, day 361.—Tiruvidaimarudür (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāndya. Royal order to the

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were above forty years of age. The royal order was addressed to the assembly and the tanduvān.

120 of 1928.32

- Year 12+1.—Śūlamangalam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. (Incomplete). Some arrangement made by the Perunguri-mahā-sabhai to build a second prākāra to the temple and to make flower gardens and a street round it.

  563 of 1921.33
- Year 13.—Āragaļūr (Sm.)—Terms of a compact between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Kulōttunga-śōla-Vāṇakōvaraiyan and Kiliyūr Malaiyamān of Tirukkōvalūr.
  The territory lying to the south of the river
  Ālvinaiyāru must go to the former, and that to the
  north to the latter; also a defensive alliance in
  general coupled with the stipulation that they were
  to act together in the service of the king.

440 of 1913; ARE. 1914, II, 17.34

- Kāļahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for a lamp by Pudōlimādēviyār, the dēvi of Tirukkāļattidēva alias Yādavarāya.

  87 of 1922.
- Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Madura. Forty cows and one bull for lamp and milk by....Ammaiyappan Kaṇṇudaipperumāļ alias Vikramacōļa Śambuvarāyan.
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<sup>\*5</sup>Cf. 222 of 194 (Rājādhirāja II, 13) re. title Pāņdinādu-koņdān.

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- Year 13.—Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—A nilaimait-tīṭṭu by Kōvan alias Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan stating that, in return for his enjoyment of certain lands, he will help only Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, Rājarāja-mūvēndaraiyar, Jananātha mūvēndaraiyar and Ulaguyyakkonḍa kāḍavarāyan and none other. 56 of 1922.
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pati-pāda-mūlap-paṭṭuḍaip-pañcācāriyan dēvakanmi, the śrī-māhēśvarak-kaṇkāṇi-śeyvār and the śrī kāryam-śeyvān of the temple, increasing the number of dancing masters attached to the temple by one transferred from the king's establishment. Mentions Agamārgam.

306 of 1907

- Year 14.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—100 kāśu for śandivilakku by Vāccila-dēvi, daughter of Cā(ļu)ki Tribhuvanamalla-dēva of Raṭṭarājya. 177 of 1918.
  - " Kurucerlapāḍu (Nel.)—Ś. 1114. Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōlan Rājagaṇḍagōpālan alias Śrī Ranganāthan gave land as sarvamānya to the Nellore temple. NI. G. 50.
  - "Kūgaiyūr (SA.)—puyal vāyppa vaļam.<sup>37</sup> Maduraiyum mudittalaiyum kondaruļina. Gift of Māmandūr alias Pon-parappina-nallūr as dēvadāna to the same temple and by the same donor as are mentioned in 93 of 1918 (Year 6).

    94 of 1918.
  - in the tank (in the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign) repaired by Tiruccūrak-kaṇṇappan, an endowment was made by him of fourteen palangāśu for the repair of the channels and bund of the tank. The assembly agreed to take charge of the endowment and its administration, undertaking to to have 40 kuli of earth dug out every year.

183 of 1901; SII. vii, 393.

" Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Ornaments by Ningaperumāļ alias Kulottungašoļa-malaiyakularāyan.

535 of 1902; SII. viii, 125,

\*7As in SII. iii, 86, with readings: Śingaļappaḍai marappadai veţţuṇḍalai-kaḍal pukkalari vīļa; mudugiḍumbaḍi paḍai-yelundu maduraiyumaraiśu-nāḍungaik-koṇḍu; koḍiyum viritteḍuppa.

\*\*Thursday, 2nd January, A.D. 1192-Kielhorn, El. vii, p. 6.

- Year 15.—Accarapākkam (Ch.)—Attimallan Kulōttungaśōla Śambuvarāyan granted to the temple the proceeds of some specified taxes from certain villages.

  240 of 1901; SII. vii, 454.
  - " Avarani (Tj.)—Crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Taxfree land to Pārvatīśvaram-uḍaiyār by Rājanārāyaṇap pallavarāyan (of Pālaikkuricci) at
    Kīlkkuḍi alias Simhaviṣṇu-catm. Refers to survey
    of land in the ninth year of Periyadēvar (Rājādhirāja II?). 490 of 1922; ARE. 1923, II, 39.
  - "Kāļahasti (C.)—Land to temple by Šingappiļļaiyār alias Vīrarākṣasa Yādavarāya, son of Šasikula-Caļukki Yādavarāya alias Tirukkāļattidēva with many titles including Gödāvarītīra-kanakhāri-pura-varādhīsvara.

    197 of 1892; SII. iv, 645.

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- Rāmagiri (Ch.)—Forty-six palangāšu for lamp by mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Vīrarākṣasa Śrī-Kāñcīpura-paramēśvara Vīrarājēndra Śrī Nulumba Durai-yarasan.

  632 of 1904.
- Tirukkadaiyūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu.<sup>39</sup> Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The sabhā took ten kāśu from the temple for their own expenses and assigned some public land to the temple for the maintenance of a gardener to look after a flower-garden.

  254 of 1925.
- "Tiruppālaivanan (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Vaḍugan Dēvan gave as Śādanam to his two sons-in-law two-thirds of his rights in several villages which had been assigned to him towards the cost of constructing a stone temple to Tiruppālaivanamuḍaiyār, undertaken by Śōdivaḍugan alias Jayangoṇḍaśōla Kiḍārattaraiyan.

  313 of 1929.
- " Tiruppugalūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the instance of

<sup>\*\*</sup>As in SII. iii, 87 up to kondamar in 1.3, and then a variant form.

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Vāṇakōvaraiyan, the right of singing tiruppadiyam in the temple was conferred on Cōlēndrasimha-piccan of Tiruveṇṇainallūr and his descendants, including the right to appoint persons to sing in their places.

93 of 1928.

Year 15, day 221.—Tiruvālangāḍu (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the instance of Kongarāyan, the king caused an enquiry to be made into a dispute at the end of which some land wrongly claimed as garden land of the Tiruvāḍuturai temple had to be restored to the temple of Tiruvālangāḍu. The enquiry (ārācci) was conducted by Vāṇādarājan, Nuļumbādarājan and Varikkūru-seyvār.

Year 16.—Gōvindaputtūr (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A certain Paluvūrāṇḍān, the māḍāpatyam of the temple, had misappropriated arecanut trees and money belonging to the temple; he was expelled and some plots of his land were confiscated to the temple as he was proved to have been a Śivadrōhi. Mentions year 7 of Periyadēvar Rājādhirājadēva and Pallavarāyar of Palaiyanūr, as the date of and authority for the original dēvadāna of the areca-gardens.

189 of 1929; ARE. 1929, II, 37.

Kadappēri (Ch.) 40—Lamp by Kulöttungasola Kannappan Tūsi Ādināyakan Pañcanadivānan alias Rājarāja Nīlagangaraiyan.

131 of 1896; SII. v, 966.

"Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Crowned head and Madura.
Tirukkālattidēva-yādavarāya made a gift (to the temple) of taxes from Amanpākkam including kadamai, kāśāyam, veṭṭi, śirupāḍikāval, eḍuttukkoṭṭi, tani-āl and other nellāyam.

38 of 1893; SII. iv, 851.

<sup>40</sup> Saturday, 4th June, A.D. 1194-Kielhorn, El. iv, p. 266.

Year 16.—Maruttuvakkudi (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land. Mentions Śivapādaśēkharanallūr which was a mēl-vēṭṭappēru and two (Jain?) paḷḷis at Jananāthapuram called Cēdikula-māṇikkapperumbaḷḷi and Gangakula-sundarap-perumbaḷḷi.

392 of 1907.

- Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyppa.<sup>41</sup> Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as kāśu-koḷḷā-iṛaiyili by the sabhā for tiruppaḍi-māṛṛu to the image Rājarāja-īśvara set up by Araiyan Rājarāja-dēvan alias Vāṇāḍarāyar for the benefit of the king.

  42 of 1906.<sup>42</sup>
  - Tiruvidaimarudūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu.<sup>43</sup> Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A royal order at the instance of Vāṇādhirāja altering the procession of the god during festivals and rearranging the streets of Tiruviḍaimarudūr. 288 of 1907.
- Year 16, day 10.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Madura, Ilam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Appointment of some priests for worship in the temple of Sōmanāthadēva with provision for their maintenance.

  397 of 1925.
- Year 17.—Cidambaram (Śingārattōppu) (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 1100 kāśu for lamp and lamp-stand. It was stipulated that the grant was to be renewed at the end of every five years, the principal being produced after each period before the mūlaparusai and the sthānattār.44

264 of 1913.

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<sup>&</sup>quot;Variant form of prasasti.

<sup>\*</sup>No. 43 is the order of the sabhā to nammūril nila-vāriyanum nilak-kaņakkanum to make proper entries and engrave the gift on stone and copper.

<sup>43</sup> Variant form.

<sup>44</sup>This provision is supposed to be due to the insecurity of the times. ARE. 1914, II, 17.

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Year 17.—Takkōlam (NA.)—Land by Tirukkāļattidēva Yādavarāya. Takkōlam is called Kulōttunga-śōlapuram. 16 of 1897; SII. v, 1379.

Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. A certain Svāmidēvar cancelled an order of the king appointing two Śaiva ācāryas, and put in two others who possessed hereditary rights.

40 of 1906.

Tirumāļam (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu. Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Release deed (viḍu tīṭṭu) renouncing land in favour of the temple executed by Rājavallava Pallavaraiyan who claimed that he had bought the land in Rājarājap-peruvilai but was unable to substantiate his claim as against Vāṇādhirāja and Nuļambādhirāja who took up the cause of the temple in the enquiry by Vēśālipparaiyar.

112 of 1910.15

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Mentions the meykkīrtti 'pū maruviya tiśaimugattōn', Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Sale of land by sabhā. Mentions Kūḍal Ēliśaimōgan Maṇavālapperumāl Vāl-nilai Kaṇḍān Kāḍavarāyan.

313 of 1902; SII. vii, 942.

Vaļuvūr (NA.)—Some taxes (Kaņkāņi-mānellu, śīkāriyappēru, kāttigaik-kāśu, maḍaviļāgattil tari-yirai eppērppaṭṭa āyangaļ) from some dēvadāna villages assigned by Śengēṇi Vīrarākkada Śambuva-rāya (who styles himself a Pallava) for offerings and repairs to Tiruvayan-īccuram temple.

58 of 1908.

Year 18.—Pannateru (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Four hundred kāśu by an oil-monger Vīma-nāyaka of Śelkal, for a lamp to be maintained by Mugattalaiyuḍaiyār Kōyil muppadu vaṭṭan-gāṇi uḍaiya śivabrāhmaṇar. 163 of 1926.

<sup>15111</sup> of 1910 also relates to this business.

- Year 18.—Śrīrangam (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 9000 kāśu for a perpetual lamp by a native of Malai-maṇḍalam, the amount of ghee to be supplied daily being one measure (nāli) by Tiruvarangadēvan. 63 of 1892; SII. iv, 510.
  - " Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ten māḍai for a lamp by Nūngamadēviyār, wife of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōlan Siddharaśan.

    317 of 1929.46
  - " Tiruppurambiyam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lands given by order of Ilangēśuran in exchange for the site occupied by matha of Āṇḍār Gadaiyābharaṇa.

    353 of 1927.
    - Tiruvānaikkāval (Tri.)—Renewal of political compact (nilaimait-tīṭṭu) between Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān Vāṇakōvaraiyan and Śīyan Uḍaiyapiḷḷai alias Akaḷanka Nāḍāḷvān.

      483 of 1908.

" Udaiyār-kōyil (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land to a person who successfully substituted a stone śrī piṭha in the temple of Tirukkaļā Uḍaiya Perumāļ in the place of an old masonry work,—a task in which others had failed.

408 of 1902; SII. vii, 1041.

- Year 18, day 220.—Tinnevelly (Tin.)—15½ kāsu (accruing on some lands) granted for worship to Tirunelvēli Udaiyār by Pālaiyūr Kilavan Vīdiviṭankan Selvan alias Tyāgavinōda-mūvēndavēļān. 28 of 1927.
- Year 19.—Kālahasti (C.)—Ninety-six sheep for a perpetual lamp by Nūngamadēvi, the wife (ahamuḍaiyāl) of Madurāntaka Pottappiccolan.

198 of 1892; SII. iv, 646.

46318 is a supplementary grant to the same endowment. Cf. 601 of 1907 of year 24.

Year 19.—Ś. 1119.47—Nellore (Nel.)—Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Meeting at Cittiramēlimaṇḍapa of the Periya-nāṭṭu-viṣayattār (of twelve nāḍus named) for giving some land as tiru-viḍaiyāṭṭam to the temple.

197 of 1894; SII. v, 496.

- Year 19.—Pāpanāśam (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Two vēli of land at Kundavai-nallūr as tirunāmattuk-kāṇi to the temple of Viśvēśvara built at Nallūr by the donor, Ārā-amuda-mādēvan alias Vikramaśōļa Brahma-mārāyan. Mentions Tiruvorri-yūr-vadi among the boundaries. 467 of 1922.
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    Śrīrangam (Tri.)—puyal vāyttu (variant form mentioning entry into Kāñcī). A royal order, contents lost.

    66 of 1892; SII. iii, 88.
  - " Tirumāṇikuļi (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Golden girdle to god by Sāmantan Adiyamān. 161 of 1902; SII. vii, 786.
  - " Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—puyal vāyttu (variant form mentioning cutting off the head of Vikkalan). Sale of temple land. Mentions dēvadāna-nāttavar.

368 of 1911, same as 404 of 1896; SII. v, 1359.

Year 20.—Cengama (SA.)—A compact between Malaiyan Vinaiyai Venrān alias Karikāla Śōla Āḍaiyur nāḍālvān and Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Attimallan alias Vikramaśōla Śambuvarāyan.

115 of 1900; SII. vii, 127.

- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇdya. Gift to 32 Brahmins as agaram by Āţkoṇḍa Cēdirāya of a village in Karitaduttūr alias Hastinivāraņa-catm.

  24 of 1921.
- " Kilūr (SA.)—Construction of a mandapa by a sandivigrahi of Ponparappinān alias Magadaipperumāļ. 291 of 1902; SII. vii, 920.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup>Expired. Friday, 21st November 1197, the real regnal year being 20. Kielhorn, El. iv, p. 219.

- Year 20.—Kuranganimuţţam (NA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of Sattimangalam alias Ammainallūr as a dēvadāna to the temple by Nīraṇiñjān Śēdirāyan under orders from Sambuvarāyan.

  291 of 1912.
  - Ratnagiri (Tri.)—Īļam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Eight ānai-accu pañca-śalāgai accu for offerings to the image of Āriya Nāyanār with the Śivabrahmanas of Tirumāṇikka-malai-uḍaiyār kōvil.

    185 of 1914.
  - " Śīyamangalam (NA.)—A stone māļigai built by Kulōttungaśōla Śambuvarāyan in the Tūṇāṇḍār temple<sup>48</sup> at Śīyamangalam. The land rights of the temple were re-engraved on the new walls as the old stones containing them had been dressed and used in the new structure.

61 of 1900; SII. vii. 65.

- "Tirumaṇañjēri (Pd.)—Madura, Karuvūr, Īļam, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The tānattār, urittira-śrī-māhēśvaras, and innāyanār-kāppārāna nālu-kuḍiyilār accept 500 kāśu from a dēvaraḍiyāļ for lamp and offerings.

  Pd. 152.
- " Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—Madura, Īļam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of three persons after purchase to the temple to serve as maḍa-aḍimai by Alļūr Kiļavan Vayirādarāyar. 91 of 1926.
- "Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Five hundred kāśu by a guild of merchants, sattiya-vācakarāna danmu-vāṇiyar, for reclaiming some land to serve as maḍappuram to a maḍam called after the guild.

547 of 1902; SII. viii, 138.

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Year 20, day 350.—Talaināyar (Tj.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The wife of Śōlakulāran Mangalādhirāyar consecrated this temple and presented money

<sup>\*\*</sup>See NA. Manual, ii, p. 445.

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for cloth to god Pārvatibhāgar standing on the rock in the Kurramporuttīśvara temple. 140 of 1927.

- Year 21.—Caturvēdimangalam (Rd.)—Land by Tirukkodungunram-udaiyān Kēraļarājan alias Vīramaļagiya Niṣadarājan of Ponnamarāpati for feeding āṇḍārs in the Tirugñānasambandan-guhai. 311 of 1928.
  - Tirumāṇikuļi (SA.)—puyal vāyttu maņ, variant of the usual form. Land to Viśvēśvaradēva in Tirumāṇikuļi-udaiyār temple.

170 of 1902; SII. vii, 797.

Tirupparuttikungu (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Gift of land as palliccanda igaiyili. Mentions Gurukkal Candrakīrittidēvar among those who asked for it.

43 of 1890; SII. iv, 366.

Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—96 cows and 3 bulls for three lamps by Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyan of Āragaļūr.

532 of 1902; SII. viii, 122.

Ūttattūr (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land to Śrīpādantāngi servants of the temple. This land had originally belonged to a Brahmin who, having stolen the jewels of the goddess, was compelled to give it up with his house (nattamanai) and slaves (aḍimai) as dēvadāna.

490 of 1912.49

Ūṭṭattūr (Tri.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The nāḍu and nagaram of Ūṛṛattūr-nāḍu assembled in the Uttamaśōla—(maṇḍapa) within the temple of Togumāmaṇi-nāyanār and granted the village of Veṇmaṇippāḍi, converting it into a mercantile town called Tāyilu-nallapuram, for the merit of Kulōttunga-śōla Vāṇakōvaraiyar: ippaḍikku kal veṭṭiviccōm elubuttonbadu nāṭṭōm. 521 of 1912.

Year 21, day 270.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Madura, Karuvūr, Īļam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Agreement, after royal sanction, between the authorities of the Sōmanāthadēva temple and its tenants who had built houses on temple land (taramili), to widen the street round the temple by forming a new street, the temple bearing the cost of putting up the dwelling houses in the new street in the case of kāṇi holders and agreeing to sell land for building to others as Caṇḍēśvara vilai. The king ratified the remission of taxes on houses in the new street.

407, 408 of 1925.

- Year 22.—Aragandanallūr (SA.)—Land, 1500 kuļi, for three lamps by Periya-udaiyān Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan, son of Kiliyūr-Malaiyamān Iraiyūran alias Rājarāja-cēdiyarāyan. 389 of 1902; SII. vii, 1021.
  - Kambayanallūr (Sm.)—Vidukādaļagiya-perumāļ, son of Rājarāja-adigan and lord of Tagadai, built a stone temple at Śirukōṭṭai (Nāgaiyanpaḷḷi) on the banks of the Peṇṇār and called the temple after his own name.

    8 of 1900; El. vi, pp. 332-4.
- Year 22, day 130.—Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi (Tj.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lands acquired for the construction of a third prākāra of the temple and a street round it. 72 of 1913.
- Year 23.—Karuvūr (Tri.)—Īļam, Madura, the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. Grant by the king of a village to the Karuvūr temple. Karuvūr is called Muḍi-vaḷangu-śōḷapuram.

61 of 1890; SII. iii, 23.

Kīļaiyūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanacakravartin Śōla-kēraļa-dēva<sup>50</sup> who took Madura, Karuvūr, Īlam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śivabrāhmanas undertook to bring water for sacred bath from the Kāvēri

\*\*126, 127 of 1900 are of Śōļa-kēraļadēva with no attributes. Kongu had the name Śōļa-Kēraļa-maṇḍalam. ARE. 1925, II, 22.

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in return for money received from Kaviņiyan Vāsudēvan Vāmanabhattan of the village.

75 of 1925.

- Year 23.—Tirukkaccūr (Ch.)—Madura, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Some residents of Śengunram, seeing that its hamlet Āmbarpākkam, a dēvadāna of the Tirukkaccūr temple, was without a tank, deepened the tank in their kāṇi village Veṇśinriyambākkam, and erected a new sluice at the cost of the temple, and ordered that thenceforth both the villages were to draw water for irrigation from the tank in the ratio of their cultivated land (nilavilukkāṭṭil).

  295 of 1909.
  - Tiruppāmburam (Tj.)—Madura, Īļam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The times were bad and paddy sold at 3 nāļi per kāśu; a veļļāļa and his two daughters sold themselves as maḍa-aḍimais to the local temple for 110 kāśu to save themselves from death by starvation.

    86 of 1911.
- Year 23, day 283.—Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Madura, Ilam and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the request of Vīrānatappallavaraiyan, a favourite court-poet, the king confirms by letter the appointment of a certain Pāraśivan Ponnan alias Kālavinōda-nirttuppēraraiyan to the naṭṭuva-nilai in the temple. 255 of 1925.
- Year 23, day 342.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ten Bhujabalan-māḍai for lamp to Aruļāļa Perumāļ by a merchant from Pulal in the country of the Poysalan. 360 of 1919.
- Year 24.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—Madura, Īļam and crowned head of Pāṇḍya. Order of Pirudigangaraiyan of Purakkuḍi presenting lands (purchased) from the inhabitants of Nallūr alias Nigarili-solapuram to the shrine of Paṇpadaikka Āḍuvār in the temple of Tirupperumaṇam-uḍaiyān.

  532 of 1918.

- Year 24.—Jambai (SA.)—Land by a native of Kāñcīpuram.

  Mentions Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Alagiyān Ākāraśūran

  alias Rājagambhīra Cēdirāyan.

  87 of 1906.
  - " Nandalūr (Cud.)<sup>51</sup>—Ten Bhujabalamāḍai by Nūkkamādēvi, queen of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Nallasiddharasa. 601 of 1907.
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    Šīyamangalam (NA.)—Twelve vēli of land by Piļļaiyār
    Kulottungasola Sambuvarāyan to Udaiyār Tūṇāṇḍār.
    62 of 1900; SII. vii, 66.
  - "
    Tirukköyilür (SA.)—İlam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Kacci and Karuvūr. Exchange of lands between temples of Śiva and Viṣṇu.

    2 of 1905.

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- Tiruraṇṇāmalai (ΝΛ.)—Temple authorities assigned certain lands as ērippaṭṭi to two persons in recognition of the benefits they conferred on the temple. Among other things these persons had done much public good in a famine in the year when rice sold at ‡ measure per kāśu by starting relief works in the form of a dam across the river and the digging of a tank.

  560 of 1902; SII. viii, 151.
  - Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Redistribution of temple lands among its servants. Purports to be an order of the god himself dated in the twenty-fourth year of his friend, nam tōlan, Tribhuvanavīradēva.

    554 of 1904.
- Year 25.—Karuvūr (Tri.)—Īļam, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Half a mā of land made iraiyili-dēvadāna by the ūr of Dēvanapaļļi in lieu of 3 kaļañju of gold given by a Vēṭṭuva to the temple and borrowed by the ūr for their own expenses.

60 of 1890; SII. iii, 24.

Kuttālam (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu maņvaļara enga pāṭṭeludi-Tribhuvanacakravartigaļ Maduraiyum Īlamum Pāṇḍiyan muḍittalaiyum koṇḍa. Land as ūr-kīl-igaiyili

<sup>\*1</sup>Friday, April 26, A.D. 1202—Sewell, El. x, p. 129.

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to Öngārīśvaram-uḍaiyār temple built by Piḷḷai Jayadhara Pallavaraiyar. 479 of 1907.

- Year 25.—Tirukkōdikāval (Tj.)—Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List of lands granted to the temple for various purposes. States that these as well as other lands that may be granted to the temple later should not be sold in Caṇḍēśvaravilai, and that in case any lands are taken possession of by force, they shall be resumed by the temple.

  48 of 1931.
  - Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—600 kuļi of land (reclaimed) for a lamp by Pāvan-dittan alias Ākāraśūramalaiyamān, son of Vāṇakōvaraiya-malaiyamān, one of the mudaliyārs, and resident of Tirukkōvalūr on the southern bank of the Peṇṇai.

534 of 1902; SII. viii, 124.

Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by Vīraśēkharan alias Adigamān of Kūḍalūr.

312 of 1902; SII. vii, 941.

- Year 26.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 96 sheep for lamp by Māraya Bōyiṇḍan, son of Muppi Nāyakan of Naḍuvil-paṭṭaiya-nāḍu, who possessed Kaluvakkuṇḍa and was called Taṇḍai-māḷai-uḍaiyān. 134 of 1922.
  - mallam (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as dēvadāna to Subrahmaṇya temple by Bettarasa, son of Rājarājappaṭṭai Vattiyarasar with birudas beginning Ahiśchatra-pura-varādhīśvara.

    NI. G. 53.
    - Nandalūr (Cud.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Nallan Siddharasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccolan alias Erama Siddharasan, exempted from certain taxes three villages viz. Nirandanūr

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup>Called also Araiyan Āļudaiya-nāyaganār in 482 of 1907 (same year).

alias Śrī Kulöttunga-śōla-catm., Āṇḍappūr alias Tyāgasamudra-catm., and Mantaram alias Bhuja-balasiddhi-catm. 578 of 1907.

Year 26.—Nellore (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Tammusiddhi gave as tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam to Tiruppāṛ - kaḍar - cittiramēḷi - viṇṇagariṛ - paḷḷikoṇḍa perumāḷ the village of Tāmarai-maḍu alias Cittiramēḷi-nallūr.

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195 of 1894; SII. v, 494; NI. N. 72.

- Seyyār (Ch.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, Ceylon, and Karuvūr. 2½ palangāśu for one lamp in year 23; again, 200 pudukkāśu for one lamp by another donor in year 26, both endowments accepted by Śivabrāhamaṇas.

  449 of 1902; SII. viii, 35.
- Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Rule made by Śrī Māhēśvaras that owners of houses in the tirumaḍaiviṭāgam, when they sold the houses, should fix their price with the assistance of the superintendent of the temple treasury and remit 50% of the sale proceeds to the treasury, keeping only the remaining 50% for themselves; those who obstructed this or abetted such obstruction were to pay twice the amount and lose their houses in addition.

486 of 1902; SII. viii, 75.

- Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Gift of a village, Kulappākkam, and gold ornaments including tiruvādutaņdu to god Vyākaraṇadānapperumāļ by the king Ulaguyyavanda-nāyanār, at the request of Tiruvorriyūr-ammai. Another gift of tiruvādutaņdu was made in year 37, again at her request. 120 of 1912.
- Year 26, day 300.—Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—Madura, Īļam, Karuvūr, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. At the request of nammūr mātrsthānangal janmakkāṇi-uḍaiya Bhāra-śivan Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyān alias Kulōttunga-śōḷa Panditan, Cēdirājadēva gave ten vēli of land as

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arcanābhōga iraiyili to the shrines of Piḍāri Vaḍavāyircelvi and Mātiruvāṇḍāļ, and the king confirmed his action. States that 6½ pāḍagam make one vēli.

SII. vi, 361; 76 of 1898; 175 of 1923.

- Year 27.—Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Āḍavallān Gangai-koṇḍān alias Irungōļan gave the village of Irungōļa-viļāgam for gōpura, offerings and lamp. 266 of 1915.
  - " Kāñcīpuram<sup>53</sup> (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. 32 cows and a bull for a lamp by Kuvaļālapura paramēśvaran Ganga kulōdbhavan Śīyagangan Amarābharaṇan alias Tiruvēgambamuḍaiyān. 10 of 1893; SII. iv, 823.
  - "Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Śōlappiḷḷai alias Śōla Śambuvarāya, the son of Ammaiyappan, gave Śirukarumbūr, including all tax-dues in money and kind (kaḍamai, veṭṭi, taniyāḷ, pāḍikāval, etc.), as tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam to Aruļāḷa perumāḷ of Attiyūr.

36 of 1893; SII. iv, 849.

- Nārttāmalai (Pd.)—Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and Kāñcī. Nagaram of Telinga-kulakāla-puram sell land 130½ pañca-śalāgai-accu to a merchant who presents it to the temple as iraiyili dēvadāna.

  360 of 1904; Pd. 158.
- Taḍāvūr (Sm.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Construction of Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār temple of stone, the cost being met from gold already in the possession of the temple and from what was now presented by the king (nāyanār) and the younger of his queens (nambirāṭṭiyāril iḷaiya nambirāṭṭiyār).

  458 of 1913.
- Tiruvānaikkōyil (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāndya. Cows for lamp. Mentions the

<sup>12</sup> Thursday, 5th May, A.D. 1205-Kielhorn, El. vi, p. 281.

Kālāmukha priests, Śailarāśi and Ñānarāśi paņḍitas of Gōmaḍam, who had the kāṇi of the temple. 54 357 of 1911.

- Year 27.—Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Eleven chieftains promised allegiance to the king's government and Cēdirāyadēvar. The imprecation at the end contains the words: paraiyarkkuc-ceruppu eḍukkirōm.

  516 of 1902; SII. viii, 106.
  - Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land by Malaiyan Narasimhavarman alias Karikāla-Cōļa Āḍaiyūr-nāḍālvān. 55 538 of 1902; SII. viii, 128.
  - " Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Land as tirumandirappōnagap-puram by Araśakalālaiyan Nīlagangan Kariya Perumāl. 539b of 1902; SII. viii, 130.
    - Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Madura, Ceylon and crowned head of the Paṇḍya. Land by Cōḷēndrasimha Pṛthivigangan alias Alagiya-śōlan Varandarumperumāl. 558 of 1902; SII. viii, 149.
      - Vēdal (NA.)—Gift of a village to a temple by the inhabitants of Tellarrup-parru. 73 of 1908.
- Year 28.—Muśiri (Tri.)—Ceylon, Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as dēvadāna by Kulōttungacōļa Vāṇakōvaraiyan. 72 of 1890; SII. iv, 396.
  - Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Records the construction in the fifth year of Periyadēvar Rājādhirājadēvar of the stone temple of Tiru-vāgīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Mēlai-vāgai by a merchant of the village, and of the maṇḍapa and the balipīṭha by his son; also the endowments (tiru-nāmattukkāṇi) given by them.

    37 of 1925.

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<sup>••</sup>Cf. 352 (Rājarāja III, 15).

<sup>\*\*</sup>Also mentioned in 539a of 1902 (year 28).

- Year 28.—Śeñji (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Money for lamp by Tiruvan Śelvan, a servant of Nāgan Korran Vāsudēvan alias Kāḍuveṭṭigaļ.

  163 of 1930.
  - " Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—One hundred cows for milk (for abhiṣēka) by Kūḍal Ēliśai-mōgan Maṇavālapperumāl alias Vāṇilaikaṇḍaperumāl alias Rājarāja Kāḍavarāyan.

    133 of 1900; SII. vii, 146.
- Year 29.—*Idaiyāttūr* (Pd.)—Land by Tirukkodugunram-udaiya Kēraļan *alias* Niṣadarājan in Puramalai-nādu.

Pd. 161.

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  Kāńcipuram (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Ninety-six sheep for lamp to Aruļāļap-perumāļ by Betarasa, son of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōļa Manumasiddharasa.
  - 456 of 1919; ARE. 1920, II, 21.
- Kūgaiyūr (SA.)—Two cows and a calf to Śrī Kailāsa by one of the agambaḍi mudalis of Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan.

  95 of 1918.
- " Pattīśvaram (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Rules regarding the levy of dues on dēvadāna lands of the Tiruccattimurram temple. 267 of 1927.
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  Tirukkalar (Tj.)—(Copper-plate). Madura, Ceylon,

  Karuvūr and the head of the Pāṇḍya. List of

  temple jewels with weights by kuḍiñaikal and

  fineness of gold, each jewel being described in detail.

  SII. iii, 211.
- Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. The merchant communities of Nellūr, Nārāyaṇapuram, Ārkāḍu, Mayilāppur, Tiruvorriyūr, Pūndamali, Neḍumpirai, Damanakaccēri, Perungaļūr and Tirunīru acquired the village Kaivaṇḍūr in Īkkāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam, and gave it as a tax-free dēvadāna to the temple of Tiruppāsūr for constructing the

Danmadāvaļavan-tirumadil, and left the village in charge of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccolan alias Tammusiddharaiyar. 56 120 of 1930.

- Year 30.—Ayyampēṭṭai (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Order of kūṭṭa-sabhai of Rājēndra-śōḷa-catm. addressed to Uruppuṭṭūr Aḍigal Nambi Bhaṭṭan, the ūr-vāriyam and the ūr-kaṇakku, framing certain rules for leasing out lands belonging to the residents of the village to tenants of good standing on concession terms, as there was confusion and trouble in realising the produce from the lands on account of floods, drought or infertility.

  114 of 1928.
  - Kāļahasti (C.)—Land by purchase for offerings and for the construction of a car to Tirukkāļatti-uḍaiyār, the purchase money being paid by Rājamalladēvar alias Yādavarāya of Karruppūnḍi to the Cittiramēlip-periya-nāṭṭavar.

    122 of 1922.
  - " Mallam (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Three lamps to be maintained with the thirty-six māḍai collected as kurratteṇḍam and śittāyam to the Subrahmaṇya temple at Tiruvānbūr.

    521 of 1908.
  - "Śūlamangalam (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. An āḍ-vilaip-piramāṇa-iśaivu-tīṭṭu recording sale by two accountants of a temple at Śōḷakulavalli-paṭṭinam of a number of women as servants to the temple of Śūlamangalam; the women sold are described: engaļukku kramā-gatamāy varugira aḍiyār.

296 of 1911=562 of 1921.

Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—Madura, Īļam, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīrābhiṣēka and vijayābhiṣēka. Gift by purchase of 36 persons as

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<sup>\*\*</sup>EI. vii, p. 126.

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mada-adimai to the temple of Tiruvālangādu by Vayirādarāyar, headman of Allūr. 90 of 1926.

- Year 30, day 116.—Kolattūr (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva who took Madura, Īļam, Karuvūr, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya and performed vīrābhiṣēka and vijayābhiṣēka. Registers the fixed periods of the day when each dancing girl had to perform her daily service in the temple of Sundara-cōlīśvaram-uḍaiyār.

  383 of 1914; Pd. 162.
- Year 31.—Aragandanallūr (SA.)—Land for three lamps for the benefit of Āragaļūrudaiyān Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Magadaip-perumāļ by one of his Agambadi mudalis, Perumāļ Pāņdyarāyan.

388 of 1902; SII. vii, 1020.

- Kālahasti (C.)—Land for flower garden by Vīra Narasingadēva Yādavarāya. 120 of 1922.
- Nandalūr (Cud.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Lamps by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Tirukkālattidēva for the merit of his father Manumasittarasan and of Nallasiddharasa. 582 of 1907.
- ,, Nellore (Nel.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Land as tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam by Periya Sittappa-nāyakkan, a kanmi of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Nallasiddharasa.

205 of 1894; SII. v, 504; NI. N. 67.

- Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Two naṛpalangāśu for lamp. 186 of 1901; SII. vii, 396.
- Tiruppāmburam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-vīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Gift by mahāsabhā of land, free of certain taxes, to the temple at the request of Śrī-kāriyam Arumoli Brahma-mārāyan. The taxes remitted were: antarāyam, kāṭṭāl, kāvarik-karai-viniyāgam. 96 of 1911.

Year 32.—Aragandanallūr (SA.)—Construction of stone of the temple of Opporuvarumillāda-nāyanār at Tiruvarai-yaṇi-nallūr by a native of the Pāṇḍya country.

387 of 1902; SII. vii, 1019.

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Kāmayiri (Ch.)—A dēvadāna including kāśāyam and nellāyam for a festival in his name by Śaśikula-caļukki Taniningu-venga Vīra-narasingadēva Yādava-rāya, mentioned with many birudas. 640 of 1904.

riruvālangādu (C.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya; vīra and vijayābhiṣēkas. Lamp by Aranilai Viśākhan Trailōkyamallan Vatsarājan of Arumbākkam, who rendered the Bhārata into elegant Tamil and pursued the path of Śiva—pāradandannai arundamilppaduttuc-civanerikaṇḍa. Forty palangāśu for thirty-two cows and one bull. Mentions measure Arumolidēva.

482 of 1905.

head of the Pāṇḍya and Karuvūr. A certain Śēdirāya-veḷḷān, chief of Śambai, built the stone temple and maṇḍapa of Madhurāntakīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyauār at Perum-Toḷuvūr in Ugaļūr-kūrram. He also presented the processional images of the god and goddess.

400 of 1913.

Year 32.—Ś. 1133.—Yedurūr (Mys.)—Mentions maņdalika Pulladēva, son of Jakkidēva.

473 of 1911; EC. x, Mb, 125.

Year 32, day 327.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-vīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Land to shrine of Tirukkāmakköṭṭam-uḍaiya-nācciyār constructed in the temple of Tirupperumaṇam-udaiyār by Candraśēkharan Pañcanadivāṇan of Nerkuṇam. Mentions tirumandiravōlai Neriyuḍaic-cöla Mūvēndavēļān. 530 of 1918.

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Year 33.—Kilūr (SA.)—Āragaļūrudaiya Magadēśan Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān Vāņakovaraiyan assigned to the temple of Tiruvīraṭṭānam-udaiyār the dues of kurrattendam, tariyiraik-kāśu, kadaiyirai, kannār-irai, āśuvi-kāśu, paṭṭi-tendam and vilakkāl-tendam.

283 of 1902; SII. vii, 912.

- Munnūr (SA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, and vīra-and vijayābhiṣēkas. A confirmation by Kūḍal Āļappirandān Alagiya Pallavan alias Kāḍavarāyan of gifts made by his grandfather. 63 of 1919.
- "Rṣiyūr (Tj.)<sup>57</sup>—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Land, four vēli by the pottagam, by Malaiyappiyarāyan who had married a daughter of Kulōttungaśōla Vāṇakōvaraiyar of Kalattūr. An image of Sarasvati figures among the donees.

476 of 1907.

- Tiruvaigāvūr (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Land and two houses sold to temple in Caṇḍēśvarapperuvilai for 28,800 kāśu being the arrears of kaḍamai kāśu and paddy due from the 24th paśān to the 33rd paśān, the arrears being discovered by Piḷḷai Munaiyadaraiyar in charge of temple lands by auditing the accounts for these years.

  57 of 1914.58
- Tiruvõttūr (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Land and taxes to temple by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Alagiya Śōlan alias Edirili Śōla Śambuvarāyan.

94 of 1900; SII. vii, 103.

<sup>87</sup>Monday, March 14, A.D. 1211—Sewell, El. x, p. 133.

<sup>5858</sup> of 1914 is another similar transaction of same date, the amount involved being 15,500 kdśu; also 60 of 1914.

- Year 34.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Thirty-two cows and a bull for lamp by Śūra Nāyakkan Tiruvēkambam Uḍaiyān alias Amarābharaṇa Śīyagangan, Kuvaļālapura-paramēśvara and Gangakulōttama. 116 of 1922.
  - " Kudumiyāmalai (Pd.)—puyal vāyttu (variant form with new facts). Land for offerings.

Pd. 166.59

- Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—puyal vāyttu maņvaļara (variant form). Tribhuvanavīradēva. Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Boundaries of dēvadāna lands.

  74 of 1895; SII. v, 632.
- " Tiruvallam (NA.)—Two iamps by Ariyapillai, queen of Amarābharaņa Śīyaganga.

303 of 1897; SII. iii, 62.

Year 35.—Āragaļūr (Sm.)—A mutual compact between Śengēņi Ammaiyappan Aļagiyaśōļan alias Edirili Śōļa Śambuvarāyan on one side and the chiefs (aiyar) Ponparappina Vāṇakōvaraiyar, Kulōttungaśōļa Vāṇakōvaraiyar and maiccunanār Kāḍavarāyar.

435 of 1913; ARE. 1914, II, 17.

- Battepādu (Nel.)—Gift by Śrī Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Nallasiddharasa. NI. A. 18.
- Year 35.—Ś. 1134.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Śīyaganga built the Anantāļvār shrine of stone. His father was Cōļēndrasimha and his titles include Śiraimīṭṭa perumāļ. 589 of 1919.
- Year 35.—Kudumiyāmalai (Pd.)—Gift to Tirunalakkunramudaiya-nāyanār by the mūnru-padai Porkōyil Kaikkōlar of Kōnādu alias Iraṭṭapādi-koṇda-śōlavalanādu. In the schedule of daily expenses provided for, occurs the rate of two nāli of paddy per

•• Cf. Pd. 163 for same introduction.

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day for the potter and for the supplier of fire-wood.<sup>60</sup> 364 of 1906; Pd. 248.

Year 35.—Nāngupaṭṭi (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Ceylon, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Gift of village to the local temple by Ūruḍaipperumāļ alias Ediriliśōla Kaḍambarāyan for the merit of the king during his stay at Madura. Mentions Tribhuvanavīran peruvali.

339 of 1914.

- Tirukkōlakkāl (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēka. The default of a tenant of the local temple, hampered the conduct of services in the temple, and this resulted in the land he held of the temple being leased out to another tenant at an enhanced rental.

  410 of 1918.
- Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Gilding of the central shrine and gift of three villages on the north bank of the Peṇṇār including the dues thereon by Rājarājadēvan Ponparappinān alias Vāṇakōvaraiyan of Āragaļūr.

557 of 1902; SII. viii, 148.

- " Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Lands in Šeñji, the northern hamlet of Rājarāja-catm., by Mōgāṇḍār alias Śōlingadēvan and Alagiya Śīyan Śambuvarāyan to goddess Periya-pirāṭṭiyār set up by the mother (name lost) of Alagiya Pallavan Kōpperuñjingadēvan in the temple of Vaikuṇḍattu Emberuman. 487 of 1921.61
  - Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. An arbitrary impost on land by Yādavarāya made in the 34th year of the king and the difficulty with which it was met by land-holders.

"Preserved in a copy made in the third year of Sundara Pandyadeva.
"A note is made that the inscription is a copy made when the Srīvimāna was renewed. Cf. 486 of 1921 (Year 11, Köpperunjinga).

Sale of land and gift of land so sold to the temple for maintaining a Vyākaraņa school and worship of Vyākaraṇadānap-perumāļ. Legend of Śiva's revelation of the Sūtras to Pāṇini.

202 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 39.

- Year 35, day 205.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva, Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Houses and land as nilac-cīvitam to two hundred persons who served the god and were called Tribhuvana-vīran-padiyilar.

  417 of 1919.
- Year 35, day 290.—Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikoņdān only. Royal order to engrave on the temple walls the extent of ūr-kīl-iraiyili lands belonging to the temple in accordance with mahāsabhaivivasthai and ūr-vivasthai. Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēļān is one of the signatories.

  88 of 1926.
- Year 36.—Karuvūr (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Ceylon, Madura, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Land. 141 of 1905.
  - Nandalūr (Cud.)—Incomplete. 602 of 1907.
  - Rājarājapaṭṭai Siddharasa, son of Rājarājap-paṭṭai Bettarasa, endowed a lamp in the shrine of Pāṇḍarangam-uḍaiyār for the merit (danmam) of his elder sister Bāccaladēvi, the dēvi of Madhurāntaka Pottappiecōļa Manumasiddharasa.

    NI. G. 86.
  - Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—The tānattār of the temple of Tiruppāśūr-uḍaiyār, having received money from Ōmkāradēva Irāvaļar, a disciple of Jñānaśiva-Irāvaļar of the santāna of Lakṣādhyāya Irāvaļar of the Kollā-maṭha at Vārāṇasī, agreed to provide tiruppavitram to the deity.

    111 of 1930.62

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Year 36.—Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīra. 5\ Bhujabalamādai for half-a-lamp by Gangamādēvi Tilakavāņudali of Šētturai in Šengāttuk-köttam; also 45 sheep for another half, making one lamp in all.

348 of 1929.

Tiruppaļanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Sale of 1½ mā of land for 3000 kāśu.

180 of 1928.

Tiruppāśūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Thirty-six bhujabala-māḍai for lamp by Vīra Narasimhadēva Yādavarāya. 406 of 1896; SII. v, 1361.

Yerraguntapāļem (Cikavolu) (Nel.)—One of the followers (paḍiyār) of Cōļa Tirukkāļattidēva, son of Piḷḷaiyār Manumasiddharasan, gave on behalf of Piḷḷaiyār Tirukkāḷattidēva, the tax-free village of Takkuḷam to Kēśava Perumāḷ set up in that village.

NI. R. 8.

Year 37.—Kaļappāl (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣākas. 3200 kāśu as endowment for one lamp given to the muppadu-vaṭṭattuk-kāṇi-uḍaiya Śivabrāhmaṇar of the temple of uḍaiyār Śrī-kailāyam-uḍaiyār of Agaram Śrī Muḍivalangu-śōlac-catm. in Purangarambai-nāḍu.

659 of 1902; SII. viii, 264.

Nārttāmalai (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, crowned head of the Păṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Sale of land for 68,000 kāśu as dēvadāna by Nagaram of Telingakula-kālapuram to two merchants who had to supply 30 kalam each to temple in years of full crops, and at the rate of 2½ kalam per mā of cultivated land in years when all the land was not cultivated. Pd. 170.

Śāļuvankuppam (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya,

vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Sale of land by temple authorities for 300 puduk-kāśu as the śrī bhaṇḍāra was unable to meet the dues (iṛai) on tirunāmakāṇi lands.

57 of 1890; SII. iv, 381.

Year 37.—Tiruppulivanam (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, erowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. An undertaking of the sabhā of Uttaramēlūr alias Rājēndra-śōla-catm. to conduct certain festivals, as of old, in the temple at Tiruppālaivanam and to light eight lamps on all festival days; four of these lamps were endowed in the fourteenth year of Rājamāttāṇḍan alias Aparājitavikramavarman on the day of a solar eclipse, one in the 18th year of Kannaradēva 'who took Kacci and Tañjai', two in the 13th year of Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsari, and one in the 14th year of Tribhuvanavīradēva.

396 of 1923=67 of 1898; ARE. 1924, II, 22.

Triśūlam (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Gift by Vāṇi-gar-nagarattār of Pūndamali alias Uyyakoṇḍān Śōlapuram of two tiruvaḍinilai (15 palam in weight), two tiruvālattittaṭṭu (70 palam) and two kombu (55 palam). The donors undertake to renew these articles if they are lost in robbery—ivai nāḍariyak-kollai pōccāgil iḍakkaḍavōm.

311 of 1901; SII. vii, 537.

Utukūru (Nel.)—Temple built and dēvadāru made in Ūttakkūr in the kingdom of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōļa Tirukkāļattidēva. NI. R. 66.

Year 38.—Jambai (SA.)—Land by Śōlaganga Pallavaraiyan alias Piravāvenrān Rāja(rāja) Śiśupālan. 73 of 1906.

Korukkai (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Sale of land (private) for 17,7000 kāśu, nūrayirattu eļupattēļāyiram. Mentions pottagam in stating the extent of the land.

317 of 1927.

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- Year 38.—Tiruppaṭṭūr (Tri.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva. Gold ornament by Karkaṭarāya, subordinate of Lord (dēvar) Kulōttunga Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 588 of 1908.
  - Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. In recognition of the construction of the outer prākāra wall, the abhiṣēka maṇḍapa in front and other additions by a dēvaraḍiyāļ Āyirattirunūrruva-māṇikkam, a daily gift of one kuruni of the rice offered to the deity was granted to her and her posterity by the mahāsabhā with the consent of the tānattār of Rājēndra-śōļa-viṇṇagar.

    172 of 1923.
- Year 38, day 239.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Only Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān title. Gift of Kuļattūr alias Kulōttungaśōlan Kāvanūr by Durgaiyāṇḍi-nāyakan (the agent of Sittarasan), for the maintenance of the Vyākaraṇadāna-vyākhyāna-maṇḍapa built by himself in the temple of Tiruvorriyūr. Mentions Vāṇādarāyar and tirumandira-ōlai Neriyuḍaiccōla Mūvēndavēļān. Land made iraiyili by king Kulōttunga from year 38, and the varik-kūru śeyvār were to make the necessary entries in the accounts. 201 of 1912.
- Year 39.—Pandanallūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, erowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Gold ornament (tiruk-koļgai) by Irāvaļan of Vārāṇasī-Bhikṣāmaṭha to Paśupatīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Tiruppandaṇainallūr for being used at the time of the sacred bath of the god.

  72 of 1931.
  - " Tēnūr (Md.)—Mentions Virudarāya-bhayankara-nallūr as the alternative name of the village. 606 of 1926.
  - " Tiruvarangulam (Pd.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Building of the Bṛhadāmbā shrine by Kaṇṇuḍaiya Perumāļ alias Pirāṭṭi-ālvār, queen of Koḍungunṛamuḍaiyār alias Niṣadarājan and daughter

of Kēraļāņdān alias Niṣadarājan of Ponnamarāvati in Puramalainādu. 320 of 1914; Pd. 174.

- Year 40.—Kaccanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Undertaking of the Śivabrāhmaṇas of muppaduvaṭṭam to burn a lamp for 2200 kāśu they received from a resident of Kaccinam.
  - Tiruvaranguļam (Pd.)—Tribhuvanavīradēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. The nāḍu of Vallanāḍu made an iśaivutīṭṭu guaranteeing protection and some specific rights to the tenants of different classes whose lands were declared to be kuḍi-nīngā-dēvadāna.

    273 of 1914; Pd. 176.
  - drawn up by Śrutimāns of Ūrrattūr, assembled in the mandapa Uttamaśolan in the temple, for the community of the Idangai comprising 98 subsects. 489 of 1912.

There are no regnal years in the following records:—

- Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Rājamalladēva alias Bhujabala-siddharasa, of the Yādava race, created through Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Erasiddharasa, the town of Nāgapudol and gave it away in 46 shares. Mentions a new tank excavated by his wife Kamalādēvi and called after her.

  NI. V. 11.
- Kīļaiyūr (Tj.)—Madura, Ceylon, and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. List of wet and dry lands added to the temple as tirunāmattukkāņi till year 20. Sale (sabhaivilai) by the assembly of Tiruvalundūr of
- \*\*ARE. 1913, II, 39. McLean, Manual, iii, p. 1036 ff. 64 of 1913, 315 of 1927 and Pd. 178, dated in years 45, 42, and 43(?) of Kulöttunga raise a doubt if the reign lasted for some years after the fortieth; the last of these is clearly a record of Kulöttunga III but its date is most doubtful. The others may be of Kulöttunga I or III.

the land of two persons for  $1060 \ k\bar{a} \dot{s} u$  in accordance with royal order confiscating the lands of these mischievous people who were a source of trouble to Brahmins, Vellālas and the temple. General royal order that fines in such cases may go up to  $20,000 \ k\bar{a} \dot{s} u$ . The charge in this case was rioting (kalagam) and setting fire to the house of a Brahmin. They were both fined  $1000 \ k\bar{a} \dot{s} u$ ; as no one helped them to pay the fine, their lands were sold; the extra  $60 \ k\bar{a} \dot{s} u$  formed the penalty for default in payment of the fine.

80 of 1925; ARE. 1925, II, 22.

- Pottappi (Cud.)—Mentions Madhurāntakap-pottappiccōļa Šitti-araiyan. 435 of 1911.
- Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—A certain Kulõttunga-śōla-nṛttap-pēraraiyan purchased a naṭṭuvak-kāṇi from Dēvan Uḍaiya-nāyakan and gave it as strī-dhana to his daughter, and her husband had the right of doing service in the temple like other padiyilār and of enjoying the privileges attached thereto; signed by Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēļān.

  206 of 1931.
- Tirukaccūr (Ch.)—Tribhuvanacoļadēva; Madura, Ceylon, Karuvūr, crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, vīra- and vijayābhiṣēkas. Image of Tirunāvuk-karaśu set up. 316 of 1909.
- Tirukkollambūdūr (Tj.)—puyal vāytta. Grant of the village Kulōttunga-śōla Kalattūr to an individual from the fourth year. 1 of 1899; SII. vi, 436.
- Tiruvadi (SA.)—puyal perukka. Sixty-four perpetual lamps by Araśanārāyaṇan Ēļiśaimōgan alias Jananātha Kacciyarāyan of Kāṭṭukkuḍi.

381 of 1921.

Tiruvālangādu (C.)—Madura and crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. Mentions Manumasitti Araiyan.

452 of 1905.

Tribhuvanam (Tj.)—Building operations of the king.
190-2 of 1902.

In the following records, Kulöttunga III bears the title Tribhuvanacakravartin Vīrarājēndradēva:—

- Year 2.—Kañjanūr (Tj.)—Land as ardhayāmappuram to Rājanārāyaṇēśvaram-uḍaiyār. 66 of 1931.
  - " Tiruvottūr (NA.)—Lamp to Tiruvottūr-udaiyār by Śengēṇi Attimallan Ammaiyappan who gave thirty cows.

    80 of 1900; SII. vii, 88.
- Year 3.—Cengama (SA.)—Land by Karuppūrudaiyān Periyālvān vān Kurukularāyan for the benefit (nangu) of Periyudaiyān alias Karikāla Śōla Ādaiyūr-nādālvān and Narasinga-panmar.

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114 of 1900; SII. vii, 126.

- Kōṭṭūr (Tj.)—Money given to an uvaccan of Kōṭṭūr for filling a water-trough in the temple every morning; the donor was a merchant living in Dharaṇi-cintāmaṇi-perunderu at Gangai-koṇḍa-cōḷa-puram.

  454 of 1912.
- Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Eight cows by Araśanārāyaṇa Pallavaraiyan of Śēndamangalam, an agambaḍi-mudali of Uḍaiyār Kāḍavarāyar, for the daily supply of milk to god.

479 of 1921.

- Year 4.—Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Lamp to Nīrvannan of Tirumalai by an oil-monger of Pūvirundamalli-nagaram (Poonamallee).

  542 of 1912.
- Year 5.—Madras Museum.—Gift of village Tanniyālattūr, north of Pallāpuram, by Nīlagangaraiyan.

297 of 1895

- "Śāyāvanam (Tj.)—Mentions Kāvirippūmpaṭṭiṇam in Nāngūr-nāḍu, a sub-division of Rājādhirāja-vaļanāḍu. 265 of 1911.
- " Valuvūr (Tj.)—puyal vāyttu vaļam. Rājakēsari title. Construction of the shrine of goddess by Ēkavācakan Ulagukaņvidutta Perumāļ alias Vāņakōvaraiyar, chief of Tuņdanādu in Mudikoņda-śōļa-vaļanādu.

429 of 1912.

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Year 5, day 376.—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Registers the ulvari given by the king's order for a piece of land granted as tax-free dēvadāna in Śivapādaśēkharamangalam for opening a tirumaḍai-viļāgam, a tank and a flower-garden to the Sōmanāthadēva temple of the village built by Uḍaiyār Svāmidēvar.64

393 of 1925.

Year 6.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Kiliyūr Malaiyamān Šūriyan Nīrērran alias Rājarāja Malaiyakularāyan gave to the temple the dues from Puttūr collected till then by him. They included: kaḍamai, pāḍikāval, tari-yirai, taṭṭārapāṭṭam, besides veṭṭi muṭṭaiyāļ and any other aids (tēvai) usually supplied to him.

158 of 1906.

- Ennāyiram (SA.)—Mandapa constructed by Ammaiyappan Pāndinādu-kondān Kandar Śūriyanār Rājarāja Śambuvarāyar.

  345 of 1917.
- Siddhalingamaḍam (SA.)—Mentions Ēļiśaimōgan alias Jananāthakacciyarāyan, son of Kūḍalūr Āļappirandān Araśanārāyaṇan and the village Vikramacōļa-nallūr.
  413 of 1909.
- " Siddhalingamadam (SA.)—puyal väyppa. Rājakēsari title. Taxes (?) by Malaiyamān Śokkapperumāļ Ponparappinān Rājagambhīra Cēdiyaraiyan of Kiļiyūr.

  414 of 1909.
- " Tirumangalam (Tj.)—puyal väyttu. Reassignment of lands (after a fresh survey) belonging to several

61395 is provision at the instance of Svämidevar for the supply of oil from oil-mills in the new tirumadaivilagam from the 6th year: Sekku onguku sankarappādiyār pēr panniraņdāga iruppattunālu pēr mudal koņļu ippērkkut-tarappadiyāl vanda cņņai. 402 of 1925, dated Ś. 1104, records the consecration of Somanātha by Śrīkaptha Śambhu of the Śāņdilya gōtra, a brother of Gōsvāmi-miśra of the Rādhā country. 403 of 1925 (Ycar 7, day 41) mentions the sons of Svāmidēvar. 393 omits Vīra before Rājēndradēva.

temples and individuals, necessitated by the erosion of the Vikkiramaśōlap-pērāru into their lands.

113 of 1927.

Year 7.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Land and taxes by Narasimha Tirukkāļattidēva alias Yādavarāya for Vaigāsit-tirunāļ. 94 of 1903; SII. viii, 371.

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Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gift of cows for milk for abhiṣēka (pālāḍiyaruļa) to Uḍaiyār Āṭkoṇḍadēvar by Rājarāja Malaiyakularāyan alias Kiļiyūr Malaiyamān Śūriya-nīrērran. The cows are reckoned as follows:—paśu 10 kanru pattinālum paśu nanmaiyāl vāśi-yērrip-paśu 12.

310 of 1902; SII. vii, 939.

- Year 8.—Ś. 1108.—*Kāṇippākkam* (NA.)—Lamp by Ilāṛaiyan Sagararāśan Śīyagangan. 57 of 1907.
- Year 9.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Three hundred cows called Āsangāda-gaṇḍan-surabhi for pañcagavya to the temple by Kulöttunga-śöla Paiyūr-nāḍālvān Valaiyamalagiyān Orri-arasan. 108 of 1912.
- Year 10.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows for lamp by Kaṇḍalan Pāliśeṭṭi Daṇḍanāyakan Araśan, one of the pradhānis of Maṇḍalika Nulumban governing Rājēndraśōlap-pu(du)nāḍu in Jayan-goṇḍa-śōla-maṇḍalam. 89 of 1922.
  - " Kāļahasti (C.)—96 sheep for lamp by Šölavvaiyār, daughter of Nāraśingadēvar alias Yādavarāyar.

156 of 1922.

- Year 11.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Building of the temple of Tirumaņikkengai-udaiya-nāyanār, the mandapa and the flight of steps. 197 of 1903; SII. viii, 496.
- Year 13.—Periyapāļaiyam (Coi.)—Grant by king to a Šivabrāhmana Appan Vīrarājēndra-śōlac-cakravarti of privileges in two temples on payment (to the temples?) of the thirty pon by him—the privileges including the right to conduct worship, the enjoyment of dēvakanmippēņu and other income, the

right to settle people in the temple premises and collect dues from them, the management of temple lands, control over temple expenditure, and privileges of  $d\bar{e}vad\bar{a}na$  regarding exemption from taxes. The donee was authorised to have the grant engraved on stone and copper.

MAR. 1918, pp. 44-5; 309 of 1908.

- Year 14.—Agastyakonda (NA.)—The queen of Uttamacōla-ganga alias Śelvaganga set up and consecrated an image of Tirunāvukkaraśudēva.

  559 of 1906.
- Year 16.—Tirumaliśai (Ch.)—Gift of 1950 kuli of land as tax-free tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam by Pillaiyār Tiruccūr Kulōttunga-śōla Kaṇṇappan Nalla-nāyanār Pañcana-divāṇan Nīlagangarāyan to the temple of Tirumaliśai Ālvār.

  2 of 1911.
- Year 21.—Pantarangam (Nel.)—Damaged. 538 of 1908.
- Year 26.—*Lēpāka* (Cud.)—Land (?) to temple of Karavīśvaramudaiyār at Nenpākkai. 413 of 1911.
- Year 34.—Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Ten paņam for śandiviļakku by Kaliyugameyyan alias Nandipanman, one of the agambaḍi-mudalis of nāyanār Śōlagangadēva. 65

546 of 1912.

- Year 36.—Māḍambākkam (Ch.)—Gift of village Maduraippākkam to the temple under orders of Aruṇagiripperumāļ Nīlagangaraiyan.

  323 of 1911.
  - N.-D. Kañjanūr (Tj.)—Three fragments, one of them mentioning Avimuktīśvaram-udaiyār, and another the construction of a stone temple. 64 of 1931.

<sup>\*</sup>This chief, also called Paficanadivāņan Nallanāyan, himself made a gift for a festival to Pammal Nakkanāyanār. (556 of 1912, same year).

## RĀJAKĒSARI RĀJARĀJA III.

- Year 2<sup>1</sup>.—Agattiyānpalli (Tj.)—1500 good current kāśu (for a lamp) deposited with the Śivabrāhmaṇas of the Tiruvagattiyān Palli-uḍaiyār temple who had the kāṇi of the thirty vaṭṭams.

  505 of 1904.
- Year 2.—Gudimallam (NA.)—Land for Cittirait-tirunāļ to Parašurāmēšvara. 220 of 1903; SII. viii, 519.
  - " Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Cāļukya-Nārāyaṇa Manma-siddharasa gave 1000 kuļi of land as dēvadāna to Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār. 8 of 1893; SII. iv, 821.
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    Kilūr (SA.)—4000 kuli for eight lamps in Tiruvīratṭānam-uḍaiyār temple by Kiliyūr Malaiyamān
    Iraiyūran Periya Uḍaiyān Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan.

    288 of 1902; SII. vii, 917.
    - Mādambākkam (Ch.)—Two cows for curds to the temple. The village is also called Ulaguyyavanda-śōla-catm.

      321 of 1911.
    - Tirukködikāval (Tj.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Stops with the date.

      51 of 1931.
  - Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Tax-free gift of land on Uttaräyana day by Malaiyamän Iraiyüran alias Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan of Kiļiyür for four lamps in the temple for the merit of his father and himself.

    318 of 1921.
    - Tirunaraiyūr (SA.)—The sabhā, māhēśvaras and nāṭṭār of Kulōttungaśōla-Pērilamai-nāḍu met in the local temple; a certain Mangan, son of Āṇḍanāyaka Piccan, had misappropriated a cow given to the temple in year 14 of Vikrama-cōladēva; he was required to surrender to the temple the live stock of seven cows and five calves which had multiplied from that cow, the animals to be branded with the śūla mark.

      543 of 1921.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Monday, 29th January 1218 A.D.—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 267. Acc. 17th March—13th August, A.D. 1216.

Year 2.—Tirutturaipūndi (Tj.)—A guhai was constructed by the villagers for a Saiva teacher, Tirucirrambalamudaliyār, whom they wanted to make his home in the place, and some land was given for feeding pilgrims (dēśāntariyaļ) who might visit the guhai. There was a guhai-iḍi-kalagam in the 22nd year of Periyadēvar. Two years later, the teacher died and was succeeded by Hṛdayadēva.

471 of 1912<sup>2</sup>; ARE. 1913, II, 42.

Year 2, day 14.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land for flower-garlands.
Original documents were preserved in the temple treasury and copy on its walls. The tirumandiraōlai was Rājēndra-singa Mūvēndavēļān.

299 of 1913.

- Year 2, day 45.—Āccāpuram (Tj.)—Land by grāmakāriyam śeykira kūṭṭapperumakkaļ of Pañcavan-mahādēvi alias Kulōttungaśōla-catm. for offerings to Āluḍaiya Pillai and Śokkiyār, and for feeding apūrvins after the newly instituted service called Āyiratteṇnūrruvan śandi in Śrī Kailāsam-uḍaiyār temple of the same place; mentions Karikāla-śōla-dēva and the 30th year of Tribhuvana-vīradēva. 527 of 1918.
- Year 2, day 219.—Shiyali (Tj.)—Money for repairs to the first prākāra of the Āļudaiya Pillaiyār temple by a native of Gangaikonda-śōla-puram. 388 of 1918.
- Year 3.—Gōvindaputtūr (Tri.)—Five vēli of land constituted into a village Šivapādašēkhara-mangalam and given for offerings to Tirucirrambalam-uḍaiyān by Praļayangāttān-Āļvān alias Šōļagangadēvan of Parāntaka-catm., who had received the land from the king. Gift formula runs: Tirunāmattuk-kāṇiyum iraiyiliyum-āga nān tirup-paḍiyil nīr vārttuk-kuḍutta nilamāvadu. 185 of 1929.
  - " Talaināyar (Tj.)—Money for offerings to Tiru-ñānamperra Pillaiyār in the temple of Pārvati-bhāgar and

for feeding, with the offered food, the māhēśvaras who visited the temple. Provision made further for procession and other matters connected with the Ārdrā festival.

149 of 1927.

Year 3.—Tanjore (Tj.)—Agreements among three chieftains of mutual friendship for offence and defence and common fealty to the king.

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23 of 1897; SII. ii, 96.

Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Land for festivals and flower garlands to Āļuḍaiya Piḷḷaiyār in the temple of Tirumalavāḍi-uḍaiyār, by Vāṇāḍarāyar. The land was ūr-paḍi-taramili.

76 of 1920.

- " Tiruppanandāļ (Tj.)—Land. Gift signed by Vayirādarāyan, Virāṭa-rājan, and Toṇḍaimān. 44 of 1914.
- " Tirupaṭṭūr (Tri.)—Mentions Kūttan Vayiramuṇḍān, one of the sāmantas of the king. 601 of 1908.
  - Nallanāyaki, in the temple of Tiruvālīśvaramuḍaiyār and gift of land to the goddess and to Subrahmaṇya. Among the boundaries are mentioned the enclosure walls (madil) of the town (ūr) and of the backyards of the stone-masons, carpenters and goldsmiths. The villagers undertake to pay kaḍamai on the land given to the temple in the proportion of their landed property in the village—(karaiyilē viļukkādu viţtu).
- " Vēdāraņyam (Tj.)—Sale of five men and five women and their descendants (vargattār) to the temple for 1000 kāśu by Ariyān Piccan alias Edirili-śōļaganga-nāḍāļvān.

  499 of 1904.
- Year 3, day 57.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land for flower-garden by Umaiyāļvi, daughter of Durai Araśan alias Vijayanuļamban, chief of Nuļambapāḍi alias Nigarili-śōḷamaṇḍalam. The arrangement is ordered by some

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officials and three groups of temple authorities performing śrīkāryam, samudāyam and köyil nāyakam. Tirumandiraölai is Mīnavan-mūvēndavēļān.

303 of 1913.

- Year 3, day 115.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land at Vallam for garland of 130 red lotuses every day. Engraved under orders of Toṇḍaimān, the tirumandira-ōlai being Mīnavan-mūvēndavēļān. 283 of 1913.
- Year 3, day 162—Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—A stone mason, his wife and their four sons were the servants of a matha which had bought them.

  409 of 1925.
- Year 4.—Āragaļūr (Sm.)—A village given to the temple for 150 lamps. Āragaļūr was in Magada-maṇḍalam.
  410 of 1913.
  - Kāļahasti (C.)—Money for two lamps by Śaśikulacaļukki Tani-ningu-venga Vīra-naraśinga-dēvan alias Yādavarāyan. Liquid measure Tirukkāļatti-udaiyān. 96 of 1922.
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    Kōyil-Tirumāļam (Tj.)—Some dēvadāna lands of Tirumākāļam-uḍaiyār at Ambar were purchased for the requirements of a guhai, called Poli-śāttalagiyān, and Pillai Kālingarāyar ordered the taxes on them to be assigned to the guhai.

    241 of 1917.
    - Kumbakönam (Tj.)—Purchase of one vēli and odd of land as tirunāmattukkāņi trom Sankaradēvan for 25,747 kāśu.

      298 of 1927.
  - " Madam (NA.)—Additional land to Agnīśvara temple by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Attimallan alias Rājēndraśōla Śambuvarāyan. 238 of 1919.
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    Muniyūr (Tj.)—Mentions the sixth year of Tribhuvanacakravartin Rājādhirājadēva when iraiyili land was
    given to Agastīśvara of Munniyūr in Puttūr alias
    Tribhuvanamādēvi-catm. The price of land (kuḍivilai) was 5 kāśu; the payment to the sabhā for
    securing exemption from irai was 35 kāśu yielding

interest (at three varāccinnam per month per kāśu) which met the irai on the mukkānic-cinnam of the land. 512 kuļi counted to the mā in accordance with local practice. 607 of 1902; SII. viii, 204.

Year 4.—Muniyūr (Tj.)—Record of rights to the lands in the village and outside which were granted to the temple was engraved on stone as the documents (śādananyal) were becoming worn out. The engraving was done by village and temple authorities after a petition to Pillai (Mā)ttūruḍaiyār Udaiyapperumāl Śōlakkōnār. The original grant was made in Year 8 of Rājak. Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kulōttunga (II).

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610 of 1902; SII. viii, 207=157 of 1911.

- Muśiri (Tri.)—Construction of a stone sluice by a sāmanta-mudali of Vāṇakōvaraiyar. Muśiri is called Mummudi-śōlap-pēṭṭai. 70 of 1890; SII. iv, 394.
- Śaļukki (NA.)—Puttuļān Āļuḍaiyān Kāman Vaśirāvaṇan built the maṇḍapa, the sōpāna, and the stone gate-way of the temple of Śōḷa-Kēraḷa-Viṇṇagaremberumān and covered them with plates.

477 of 1920.

- Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Land for a grove of trees to the temple. 79 of 1920.
- Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Purchase of dēvadāna lands from some tenants who were in arrears; these and other lands were listed together and engraved on the temple walls. 92 of 1920.
- Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—Transfer of land from one templo to another. Mentions street Vikrama-šölan-tiruvīdi in Tiruvāduturai. 70 of 1926.
  - Tiruvenkādu (Tj.)—śīr mannu malar magaļ. Six mā of land, bought for 8000 kāśu and to be reclaimed by an expenditure of 3000 kāśu, given for the maintenance of one lamp for the merit of

Tiruvenkāṭṭu Nācciyār, daughter of Araiyar Udayaň-jeydān alias Śōlakōnār (headman of Māttūr), and wife of Tāyilunallala-perumāl alias Īlangōvēlar of Śēndamangalam. The ghee to be supplied was ‡ measure a day, 91‡ measure for the year.

504 of 1918.

- Year 4.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Paramēśvari-mangalam-uḍaiyān Śilambaṇindān Mādavarāyan Kūttāḍuvān Cēdirāyan gave 17 buffaloes (eight milch buffaloes, four with calf, four young buffalo-cows, and one bull-buffalo), for one lamp.

  214 of 1912.
  - Ūttattūr (Tri.)—Land for Urōśanittirunāļ conducted by Śrutimān Mūvāyirattoruvan Jananāthan alias Edirili-śōļa-nādāļvān.
     502 of 1912.
- Year 5.—Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp by Tikki-nāyakan, brother of Padiyāri Vayirappa Nāyakan, the Mahāpradhāna of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōlan alias Erasiddharasan of Nellūr-nādu.

  363 of 1919.3
  - " Kumbakōnam (Tj.)—Sale of 2¾ vēli and four mā of land to temple of Sōmanāthadēva for 450,000 kāśu— (nālu nūrāyirattu aimbadināyiram).

299 of 1927.

Māgaral (Ch.)—Sale of land by sabhā of Ukkal alias Vikramābharaņa-catm. for eight current good old kāśu (anrādu narpalangāśu).

217 of 1901; SII. vii, 430.

"Nallūr (Tj.)—A lamp stand and money for lamp by Vāṇakōvaraiyar, also called Tuṇḍanāḍuḍaiyān Ēkavācakan and Ulagu-kaṇ-viḍutta-perumāļ.

47 of 1911.

Nallūr (Tj.)—Sale, to the temple Agambadivināyakap-pillaiyār built by the temple servants (pala-paṇi nivandakkārar), of 100 kuli of land at 40 kāśu per kuli, together with four yielding

<sup>\*378</sup> of 1919 is another gift by the same donor.

cocoanut trees (cost 600  $k\bar{a}\dot{s}u$ ) and four unyielding trees (cost 400  $k\bar{a}\dot{s}u$ ), the total cost being thus 5000  $k\bar{a}\dot{s}u$ .

- Year 5.—Rāmagiri (Ch.)—Gift by Vīra Narasimhadēva alias Yādavarāya. 633 of 1904.
  - the mūlaparuṣaip-perumakkal for house sites and maintenance of pāḍi-kāppār who had to keep watch over the village; they had no nattam before for living in and their allowances (jīvanam) were not enough for their upkeep; the land now given was inalienable except for grāma-drōham, which would lead to the share of the offender being allotted to another (kāṇi māṛṛi).

    207 of 1925.
    - Tirumāṇikuļi (SA.)—A buffalo-cow and calf for one lamp by an ūrp-paraiyan residing in Maṇarkuḍi, the southern hamlet of Jayangoṇḍa-śōla-catm.

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167 of 1902; SII. vii, 794.

" Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Two persons pledged themselves, with fearful oaths, never to leave the service of Pillaiyār Pirudi Gangar.

496 of 1902; SII. viii, 86.

Tondamānād (C.)—Ghattidēva alias Yādavarāya (with many titles) granted the village of Kidārangonda-śōlapuram to Tiru-mēr-kōyil-ālvār.

232 of 1903; SII. viii, 623.

- Year 5+1.—Talaiccangādu (Tj.)—Conversion of dēvadāna into tirunāmattukkāņi in circumstances fully detailed by the record. 209 of 1925. (ante p. 394, n. 38).
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    Udaiyalūr (Tj.)—Two persons took away and used as they pleased the images, ornaments and utensils of a temple. Their lands and sites were sold and the proceeds paid into the royal treasury (rājabhaṇḍāra).

    308 of 1927; ARE, 1927, II, 30.

- Year 6.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Ghatṭiyadēva alias Yādavarāya (many titles) gave 100 kāśu for Ānit-tirunāļ in the temple.

  189 of 1903; SII. viii, 580.
  - Kāļahasti (C.)—100 sheep for two lamps by Vimalādēvadēvan, younger brother of Madhurāntaka Pottapic-cōļan Malamādēvarasar. Kāļahasti is called Mummudi-jōļapuram.
     104 of 1922.
  - " Lēpāka (Cud.)—Gift of one māḍai for lamp by a goldsmith.

    418 of 1911.
  - māgaral (Ch.)—Building of the shrine of the goddess in the temple. 225 of 1901; SII. vii, 438.
  - " Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Land by Vāṇakōvaraiyar for seven lamps. 309 of 1921.
  - " Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Two lamps to temple by Tiruccūrk-kaṇṇappan Abayam-pukkān Nīlagangaraiyan Śōḷa-gangadēvan. 535 of 1912.
- Year 6+14.—Kōvil Venni (Tj.)—Mentions land given in the nineteenth year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva as ūr-kīļ iraiyili to Tiruveņņi-udaiyār by the sabhā of Puttūr alias Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm.

396 of 1902; 5 SII. vii, 1028.

Year 6+1.—Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—Kūrrūr-uḍaiyān Terriperiyān alias Ediriliśōla Mūvēnda-vēļār extended and improved the temple and opened out a new street after filling up a large pit in the centre of the village. He also protected the village from the inundation of the Kollidam. He was given a house to live in and guard the village.

91 of 1920. ARE. 1920, II, 23.

Year 6+1.—Tirumanañjēri (Tj.)—The wife of Kannamangalamudaiyān Vīmappillai, and daughter of Puliyūrudaiyān Ādittadēvan, the chief of Milalai-nādu, raised

Thursday, 13th October 1222—Kielhorn, El. vii, p. 175.

<sup>\*396</sup> A (SII. vii, 1029) records the construction of the local temple by Püvaņūr-udaiyān Araiyan Tiruvaiyārudaiyār Śōla-gangar.

money by public subscriptions for building the shrine of the goddess in the local temple, for erecting a guhai called Ālālasundara for the use of Pugalivēndar of Pūṇḍi, and for offerings, lamps, etc.

28 of 1914.

Year 6+1.—Tirutturaipūndi (Tj.)—Sale of land as iraiyili for a tīrthakuļam to the temple by the members of the executive committee of the sabhā (samvatsaragrāma-kārya.) Oļugilum pottagattilum iraiyili-yāga nirutti kudukkap-paṇnuga. Fifty signatures at the end.

475 of 1912.

- Year 7.—Kunnattūr (Ch.)—Land by ūravar of Kunrattūr to the temple for the conduct of tiruvanandal (morning service).

  191 of 1930.
  - Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Land, made tax-free, after purchase from the mahāsabhā of Medukūr alias Kēraļāntaka-catm. in Kōļūr, by Periyān Tiruccirrambalam-uḍaiyān Śeliya Vēļān of Uraņūr in Śōlamaṇḍalam, for the maintenance of the āṇḍars described in the following terms:—"Kōyilil tirukkai koṭṭiyum parigarittut-tirumuraiyum ōdi Pattar-śittatt-uraivān tirunandavanamuñ-jeydu Anbark-kaḍiyār maḍattil niṣkāmigaļāy-irunda āṇḍārgaļ śonnapaḍiyē ivai parigarittu irukkum āṇḍārgaļukku jīvanattukku."
    - Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—An order (ōlai) of Vīra Narasinga alias Yādavarāya deciding that the dēvamandalam was not irangal but nīngal and that the collected dues were to be made over to the temple.

199 of 1912.

Yōgi-Mallavaram (NA.)—Piḷḷaiyār Vīranarasingadēva alias Yādavarāya fought against the Kādavarāya at Uratti, and in the fight a certain Nārāyaṇap-piḷḷai fell while he charged the Kādavarāya in the presence of the Yādavarāya; in his honour a tank was dug, the Nārāyaṇap-puttēri; some land (six paṭṭi newly reclaimed) irrigated by the tank was set apart for

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the ardhayāma and the palli-elucci; the gift included kaḍamai, āyam, porkaḍamai, pāḍikāval, veṭṭi, śarigai, śonavari and all other śilvaris. The donor was Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar, the uncle of Yādavarāya.

271 of 1904.

- Year 7, day 242.—Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Registers the ulvari granted by the king to the temple of Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiyār at Tirukkaḍavūr, confirming its possession of all tax-free lands in and outside the village and exempting it from making the usual lump payment for securing the exemption from taxes: iraiyili variśaippaḍi irai-muḍar kāśu tanḍakkaḍavadānapaḍi tavira.

  245 of 1925.
- Year 7+1.—Shiyali (Tj.)—śīr manni malar magaļum. Sale in Rājarājap-peruvilai of some lands in Pananguḍi to the temple of Tiruttōṇipuram-uḍaiyār. The tirumandira-ōlai was Neriyuḍaiccōla Mūvēndavēļār.

392 of 1918.

- Year 7+1, day 317.—Shiyali (Tj.)—Sale in Rājarājap-peruvilai, in accordance with a royal order, of lands belonging to some traitors. The tirumandira-ōlai was Neriyuḍaic-cōla Mūvēnda-vēļār. The sale was conducted by officers nominated by the king for the purpose.

  393 of 1918.
- Year 8.—Gōvindaputtūr (Tri.)—The temple was to collect from newly planted areca palms on its lands 50 nuts per tree for the 8th regnal year, 100 for the 9th, 300 for the 10th, 600 for the 11th, and 1000 from the 12th year onwards.

  191 of 1929.
  - Kāļahasti (C.)—Dēvadāna by Šasikula-caļukki Taniningu-venga Vīranarasingadēva alias Yādavarāya. The taxes granted are named in detail one of them being an occasional tax collected in gold,—varippon koļļum āṇḍugaļil varipponnum.

200 of 1892; SII. iv, 648.6

<sup>\*183</sup> and 200 of 1903 are similar gifts by same donor in the same year.

- Year 8.—Linganapalem (Nel.)—Gift by a minister of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōļa Erasiddharasa of Nellore alias Vikramasingapuram. NI. R. 38.
  - " Mēlpāḍi (C.)—Erection of Tugava-maṇivāļēndumaṇḍapam for Cōlēndrasinga-nāyaka of Mēlpāḍi by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōlan Puḍōliyaraśan, the uncle (māman) of Śirai-mīṭṭa-perumāl alias Śīyagangadēvar. 88 of 1889; SII. iv. 317.
  - " Pon-Amarāvati (Pd.)—Mentions Niṣadarājan who built a vimāna and set up a Śivalinga.

4 of 1909.

- "Śeñji (Ch.)—Order of Vira Narasingadēva alias Yādavarāya to the ūravar of Śeñji and Pāṇambākkam, assigning certain taxes and grain incomes, from lands in these villages, for the maintenance of the men rearing and supplying red lilies (śengaļunīr) to the temple of Tiruvēkambamuḍaiyār.

  164 of 1930.
- "Tiruppāccūr (Ch.)—Assignment by Vīranarasinga Yādavarāya of all āyam (revenue) due to him from the tirumaḍai-viļāgam and the dēvadāna villages of the temple for worship and repairs. 149 of 1930.
- Year 9.—Gudimallam (NA.)—Land to Parašurāmīšvara at Virperumbēdu by Cāļukya-nārāyaņa Yādavarāya alias Ghaṭṭiyadēva. 210 of 1903; SII. viii, 509.
  - "Kāļahasti (C.)—Five narpaļangāśu for a lamp.
    171 of 1903; SII. viii, 468.
  - " Laddigam (NA.)—Money to Irungöliśvara in Köyärrür alias Uttama-śöla-puram, for the merit (nanrāga) of Uttama-cöla-ganga Vēṭṭum Amarābharaṇa, by Akalanka Śīyagangan alias Sittaviḍadēva.

551 of 1906.1

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Year 10.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—32 cows for lamp to Ūr-pāgangoṇḍ-aruļina-mahādēva of Iraiyā-naraiyūr alias Śōla-kēraļa-catm. by a man who missed his aim in a boar hunt by night and shot another man to death. 138 of 1906.

Kāļahasti (C.)—Sheep for lamp by Caļukki-kulamādēvi, the daughter of Śingaraśar and queen of Tirukkāļattidēva Yādavarāya.

> 196 of 1892; SII. iv, 644. Same as 181 of 1903— SII. viii, 480.

Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—32 cows and one bull for a lamp by Vaitumba-mahārāja Rājēndra-śōla Mummaḍi Viṣṇudēvan Durai Araśan with many titles.

4 of 1893; SII. iv, 816.

- Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp stand and cows for lamp by Kēttamala-dēviyār, wife of Pillaiyār-Gaṇḍagōpālan.

  514 of 1919.
- "Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Assignment by the kūṭṭap-perumakkaļ of Uśāttānam alias Kēraļakulāśani-catm. of some taxes on temple lands from the tenth year onwards as an endowment for carrying out repairs to the temple when required. The lands were ūr-kīḍ-iṛaiyili and the taxes named are: antarāyam kōyiṛṛamap-pēṛu nanaippiṭṭutaṇḍu kuḍimaikkāśu ulliṭṭa vaṛka(n) gaļum.

  197 of 1908.
- "Tirugōkarṇam (Pd.)<sup>8</sup>—Land for lamp by a servant of Sōmaladēvi, the mother of Sōmēśvaradēva, son of the Pōsala king Vīra Narasimhadēva of Dōrasamudra.

410 of 1902; SII. vii, 1043.

Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp by Śēkkiļān Pattiyadēvan Āţkoņḍān of Kunrattūr.

314 of 1929.

<sup>&</sup>quot;The first figure in the regnal year is doubtful.

- Year 10.—Tiruvaḍatturai (SA.)<sup>9</sup>—As the Hoysala king Narasimhadēva destroyed the country and the temples, and took away the (images of) gods, Uḍaiya Nāyakan alias Dēvāram-alagiyān Vāṇarājan, a mudali of Nāyaṇār Vāṇakōvaraiyar, set up, in the temple of Tiruttavatturai-uḍaiya-nāyanār, the images of Āṭkoṇḍa-nāyaka and his consort with a prabhā, and of Tiruvādavūr Perumāļ. 228 of 1929.
  - "Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—On receipt of an ōlai from Pillai Avantiyarāyan, the tānattār of the temple remitted the dues on 86 kuļi of land belonging to Vaṇṇāramādēva-Āṇḍān-maḍam in the village. The document is described in the following terms:—maḍa pati-yaļukku dāna niyōgam kuḍutta pariśāvadu.

93 of 1926.10

Year 11.—Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Yādavarāya Ghaṭṭidēvarasa's pradhāni, Kāndārāyan of Toṇḍaimān-Āṛṛūr, gave four cows for four śandi lamps to Yādavanārāyaṇa Perumāļ of Agaram Nāgapuḍol alias Rājamalla-catm.

NI. V. 6.

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- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Half lamp to Attiyūr Āļvār by Bācaladēvi, daughter of Bhūtadēya-nāyaka of Dōrasamudra.

  349 of 1919.
- " Mallam (Nel.)—Gift by Siddharasa, brother-in-law of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Erasiddharasa.

NI. G. 58.

Senji (Ch.)—Tax-free land to temple by Vīra Narasimhadēva Yādavarāya. 165 of 1930.

Name of the king missing; but the events suit Rājarāja III—ARE. 1929, II, 48.

10In the second prākāra of the temple is an inscription stating that the length marked below it is that of the measuring rod with which the survey was conducted and which has been compared with the kalveṭṭu in the Rājarājēšvara temple at Tanjore.

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- Year 11.—Ś. 1078.—*Tiruppāccūr* (Ch.)—Cows for lamp by Śēkkilān Araiyan Āţkoṇḍadēvan alias Munaiyadaraiyan of Kunrattūr. 136 of 1930.
- Year 11.—Tirutturaipūndi (Tj.)—Land for a flower garden and a tank, Murukkangulam, by the ūravar of the dēvadāna village Śāttamangalam and those residing in the Palliccandam part of same village, also called ūravar.

  466 of 1912.
  - " Tirutturaipūndi (Tj.)—Land, by purchase, for building a matha at Śelva-Tiruvārūr, by a Śaiva devotee, Pālarāvāyan, residing in the Nālāyiravan-tirumadam to the north of the temple of Tirutturai-nāyanār.

477 of 1912.

- Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—Land by malaimaṇḍalattu kudirai-śeṭṭigalil oru Tālaip-palli<sup>11</sup> Gōvindan for offerings to Tiruvalañjuli-uḍaiyār and goddess Vaṇḍuvār-kulali-nācciyār. 196 of 1928.
- Tiruvīļimiļalai (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Tiruvādavūr-dēvar set up in the third prākāra of the temple. Mentions the (3)9th year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva. 409 of 1908.
- Year 12.—Tirumalavādi (Tri.)—Land for Kāvēri water by Singalattaraiyan. 57 of 1920.
  - " Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Land by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccolan Gaņdagopālan as tiruccāndup-paṭṭi to the temple. 319 of 1929.
  - "Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Sale by the trustees of the temple of 119 kuļi of house-site for 1904 anrādu-narkāśu to Āņdār Vīdi-viṭanka-Perumāļ, one of the maṭhādhipatis of Vaṇṇāramādēva Āṇdār-maḍam. The kaḍamai on the land was assessed as on puñjai lands (pun-payir oṭṭāga),

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>A village in the Nägarköyil Taluq. ARE. 1928, II, 12.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>Monday, 30th November, A.D. 1226—Jacobi, El. xi, p. 128. Son or nephew of Kulöttunga III?—ARE. 1909, II, 51.

i.e.,  $10 \ k\bar{a}\acute{s}u$  per annum on the whole to be paid into the treasury of the temple half in  $k\bar{a}r$  and half in  $pa\acute{s}\bar{a}n$  and a receipt (taravu) obtained.

96 of 1926.

- Year 12.—Tiruvēngaivāśal (Pd.)—Land for offerings to images of Śadiravidangan and his pirāṭṭiyār set up by the chief Kulöttunga śōla kidārattaraiyan. Mentions sabhaiyār of Tiruvēngai-vāyil. 246 of 1914.
- Year 13.—Gudimallam (NA.)—Two Gaņdagōpāla māda for lamp to Parasurāmēsvara.

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207 of 1903; SII. viii, 506.

Mallam (Nel.)—Gift by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla alias Tirukkālattidēva alias Gaņdagōpāla.

NI. G. 60.

- Munnūr (SA.)—Taxes for a flower-garden and unguents to Mūlasthānam-uḍaiyār of Munnūr alias Rājanārāyaṇa-catm. by Śengēṇi Ammaiyappan Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan.

  57 of 1919.
- Tiruvidaikkaļi (Tj.)—Gift of five vēli of land, purchased in the sabhai-vilai and made tax-free, for the maintenance (ūnukkudalāga) of Brahmin students of Vēdānta from the Malayāļam country in the matha established by the donor at Tirukundai-Šībāggiyatturai. Some women were given at the same time for hereditary service in the matha.

276 of 1925.

- " Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Ninety ewes and a ram for lamp by Sambuvarāyan Alagiya Sīyan, son of Sambuvarāyan Pallavāndār. 106 of 1912.
  - Tummūru (Nel.)—The temple and tiru-māļigai of Karumāņikkap-perumāļ in Tumbaiyūr alias Jayan-goņḍa-śōḷa-catm, were built by Tyāgasamudrappaṭṭai Vīmarasan of the kingdom of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa alias Gaṇḍagōpālan Tirukāḷattidēvan.

NI. S. 12.

- Year 14<sup>13</sup>.—Āragaļūr (Sm.)—15,000 angādu narkāšu by a certain Nācci for various requirements to Kāgiyāna Īśvaramudaiya-nāyanār in the temple of Tirukkāmīśvaramudaiya-nāyanār.
  415 of 1913.
- Year 14.—Arumbāvūr (Tri.)—Vāṇakōvaraiyan made tax-free all dēvadāna lands belong to certain temples and situated in three villages.

  5 of 1913.
  - "Gudimallam (NA.)—Lamp by a pradhāni of Yādavarāya. 219 of 1903; SII. viii, 518.
  - " Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp to Aruļāļa Perumāļ by Mahāmaņdalēśvara Vallūr-mahārāja Rājadēvan with many other titles. 359 of 1919.
  - " Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Cattle for lamp to Aruļāļa Perumāļ by Ammaņa Daņḍanāyaka, a mahāpradhāni of Hoysala Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra Narasingadēva.

408 of 1919.

- Kālingarāyan) for an upasandhi (between early morning and midday services) called after his name.

  231 of 1917.
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  Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—Fifteen vēli of land, tax-free, in Viţtamaṇiyān-paṭṭi for festival in temple by Tribhuvanavīrac-cambuvarāyan.

  406 of 1922.
- " Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Two Bhujabalamādai for two lamps in the temple by residents of Panangudi.

311 of 1929.

Tiruvalanjuli (Tj.)—The village of Tiruvalanjuli having become depopulated in course of time, a gift of land, two vēli yielding 100 kalam each,—nūrrukkala-variśai aṭṭuk-koṇḍa nilattilē iruvēli, was made by the assembly to Vellai Pillaiyār of the temple for the welfare of the village.

211 of 1928.

Year 14.—*Tiruvaṇṇāmalai* (NA.)—Lamp by Edirili Śōla Śambuvarāyan alias Vīraśōlan Attimallan.

551 of 1902; SII. viii, 142.

Valivalam (Tj.)—Gift to temple of land purchased in rājarājapperuvilai owing to the owners having been declared traitors to the king. The price, 33,000 kāśu paid into the royal treasury, was fixed by eight officers of the king.

112 of 1911.

Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Lamp by Edirigal-nāyan Pottappiccōlan, one of the agambaḍi mudalis of Pallavan Kōpperuñjingan.

136 of 1900; SII. vii, 149; EI. vii, pp. 163-4.

Year 14, day 107.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land at Tirunīrruccōlamangalam by Araiyan Śivadavanap-perumāļ alias
Kālingarāyan for the supply of 500 jack fruits,
5000 mangoes and an equal number of plantains to
the temple of Āļuḍaiya Nāyanār in different parts
of the year. The sabhā of the village agreed to pay
the taxes on the land themselves. The tirumandiraōlai was Neriyuḍaiccōla-mūvēndavēlān. The specifications relating to the supply of fruits are very
detailed; e.g., jack fruits were to be supplied during
the months Tai to Āvaṇi at a daily average rate
so as to make a total of 200 fruits each four spans
in girth, 150 of 3½ spans and 150 of 3 spans.

280 of 1913.

Year 14, day 278.—Ākkūr (Tj.)—An order of the kūṭṭapperumakkaļ, in charge of the village administration from
the month of Mīna, granting, for the well-being of the
king and the village, some tax-free land for the
opening of a new road to the Kāvēri for carrying the
image of Rājarāja Viṇṇagar-emberumāṇ of Naḍuvirkōyil for bath, as the authorities of the temple of
Tiruttāntōnri-maḍam-uḍaiyār refused permission for
the usual sacred bath of the deity in the tank of
that temple.

231 of 1925.

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- Year 14+1.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—śīr manni irunāngu. Land by Vānādarāya alias Rājēndra Korramangala-nāḍālvān for constructing with stone the second prākāra of the temple and for offerings.

  516 of 1920.
- Year 15.—S. 1152.—Cāpalapalli (Nel.)—Bējjādēvi, consort of Yādavarāya Bhujabala Siddharasa, made a gift in Pākkai-nādu.

  NI. V. 1.
- Year 15.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Śaśikula-caļukki Vīra Naraśingadēva Tirukkāļattidēva alias Yādavarāya built a matha on the Kōyil-tirumalai of the locality and endowed lands and taxes. 172 of 1903; SII. viii, 469.
  - "Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift of the village Tiraiyālam in Eyil-nāḍu by Daṇḍinagōpa Jagadobbagaṇḍa Goppaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Malla-Daṇḍanāyaka, one of the feudatories of Viṣṇuvardhana Vīra Naraśingadēva.

404 of 1919.

- " Kempulapāļaiyam (C.)—Two mādai for a lamp in the Agastya temple at Nārāyaṇapuram by a Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēndavēļān. 383 of 1911.
- " Madhurāntakam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp by Alagiya Śīyan alias Alagiya Śōlac-cambuvarāyan, son of Pallavāṇḍār Edirili-śōlac-cambuvarāyar, one of the Śengēṇis.

  393 of 1922.
- " Munnūr (SA.)—Repair of temple of Mūlasthānamudaiyār and consecration of an image of Viśvēśvaradēva by Śūriyan Āṇḍān Kamalākara Bhaṭṭan.

74 and 78 of 1919.

Year 15.—Ś. 1152.—*Tiruppālaivanam* (Ch.)—Land by Gaṇḍagōpāla-gōpāla as the gift of Panaiyāṇḍai alias Gaṇḍagōpāla-māṇikkam, the sister of Śittama-dēviyār, a dancing girl of the temple of Manuma-siddhīśvaram at Nellūr, for feeding devotees in the Gaṇḍagōpāla-māṇikka-maṭham at Tiruppālaivanam and for the maintenance of a flower-garden.

330 of 1929.

Year 15.—Tiruvānaikkōyil (Ch.)—Lamp to the temple of Tiruvālakkōyil-uḍaiya Mahādēva at Kaļattūr. Mentions the kālāmukha priests Gōmaḍattu Ñāna-rāśi Paṇḍita and Śaila-rāśi Paṇḍita who had the kāṇi of the temple. 352 of 1911; ARE. 1912, II, 28.

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- Vayalūr (NA.)—Gift of certain dues, viz. veṭṭi, śirupāḍikāval, taniyāṭ-pēru and kangāṇi-mā-nellu, in
  Pāñjarai-nallūr alias Śittira-mēḷi-nallūr, by Miṇḍan
  Śīyan Ammaiyappan alias Ediriliśōḷac-cambuvarāyan, for special offerings to images set up by his
  grandfather. 421 of 1922; ARE. 1923, II, 92.
- Year 15+1.—Kāmarasavalli (Tri.)—The perunguri-mahāsabhā reiterate their old resolution (vyavasthai) regarding the annual change of the executive of the assembly: munbu paṇṇina vyavasthaippaḍiyē samvatsara-varaṇam-āga ām-enrārai koṇḍu grāma-kāryam śeyyak-kaḍavōm.

  92 of 1914.
- Year 15+1.—Nīdūr (Tj.)—The perunguri-mahāsabhā met in the temple of Pugalābharaṇa-Vināyaka, and revised the rules regarding the tenancy cultivation. Mentions that the country was formerly ruled by Kōpperuñ-jinga.

  536 of 1921.
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    Siyāttumangai (Tj.)—As the charity of a taṇṇīrppandal instituted by Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār of
    Kaṇiccai-pākkam in the thirteenth year had not been
    started, the assembly of Śāttamangalam took over the
    land and gave it to Namaśśivāyadēvan of the
    Āṇḍār-Marudap-perumāļ santāna for maintaining the
    Śiruttoṇḍan-tirumaḍam erected by him at Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi.

    76 of 1922.
  - mahāsabhaiyār and sabhaiyār to engrave on the walls of the temple of Pārvatibhāgar certain tenancy concessions granted to the nāṭṭavar on their representing their grievances to the king.

150 of 1927.

- Year 15+1.—Tirukaṇṇapuram (Tj.)—The māhēśvaras of Perumbarrappuliyūr were approached by the māhēśvaras and sthānattār of Rāmanandīśvaram with a request that the income of their temple should be supplemented in some manner; it was arranged to keyy contributions from specified classes of persons in different areas and a fund raised to meet the requirements.

  537 of 1922.
  - Tiruvēndipuram (SA.)—Records the imprisonment of the king by Kōpperuñjinga and his release brought about by the intercession of Hoysala Vīra Narasimha.

    142 of 1902; EI. vii, pp. 160 ff.
- Year 16.—Ārppākkam (Ch.)—Sale of village Punnai in seven shares to seven groups of persons for 42,000 anrādunar-pudukkāśu by the mahāsabhā of Ukkal alias Vikramābharaṇa-catm.

  137 of 1923.
  - Attirāla (Cud.)—Gift of one māḍai for lamp to the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvara at Tiruvaratturai.

398 of 1911.

- " Gudimallam (NA.)—Lamp by Kādabōyan-eriyap-pōttan alias Adigaimān, a pradhāni of Yādavarāya.
  - 221 of 1903; SII. viii, 520.
- Year 16.—Ś. 1154.—Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Thirty-three cattle and a lamp-stand by Kāmi-nāyakkan, a mudali of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Tirukkālattidēva Gaņdagōpāla.

  367 of 1919.
- Year 16.14.—Tirumullaivāyil (Ch.)—The mahāsabhā of Agaram Kōlippadāgai alias Kulōttungaśōla-catm. of Kānappēr-nādu in Pular-kōṭṭam sold 15 vēli of land, for sixty palam-pulli-mādai, together with the right to water from the big tank in their village.

674 of 1904; Mad. Chr. Coll. Mag. ix, p. 111.

Year 16.—Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Agreement relating to rates of kadamai on reclaimed lands and a dēvadāna

<sup>&#</sup>x27;'Year 7 in the MUC. Mag., ix, p. 111.

between the authorities of the Tiruvaṇṇāmalai temple and Tiruveṇṇainallūr - uḍaiyān Meykaṇḍadēvanūruḍaip-perumāļ alias Eḍuttuvaliyavēļār. The lands including a tank were given as kuḍinīngā dēvadāna to be the perpetual kāṇi of Meykaṇḍadēvan.

485 of 1902; SII. viii, 74.

Year 16.—Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Kūḍal Āļappirandān Mōgan alias Kāḍavarāyan and Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan made up their feud, which had arisen from the betrothal of the daughter of the former, Āṭkoṇḍanācci, to Ākāraśūran alias Rājarāja Kōvalarāyan, the brother of the latter. Another inscription of same date mentions the actual marriage of Āṭkoṇḍanācci with Rājarāja Cēdiyarāyan and the reconciliation between Kāḍavarāyan and Ākāraśūran.

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480 and 481 of 1921.

Tiruvõttūr (NA.)—Gift of a village with the dues thereon by Śengēņi Attimallan Śambuvarāyan alias Edirili-śōļa-Śambuvarāyan.

89 of 1900; SII. vii, 98.

Triśūlam (Ch.)—Sheep for lamp. One cow is taken to be equal to four sheep.

320 of 1901; SII. vii, 546.

- Year 16, day 40.—Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Land for tiruvāļiparappinān sandi by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccolan
  Gaṇḍagopālan.
  534 of 1912.
- Year 16+1.—Accapuram (Tj.)—The executive committee of the sabhā record that, on a representation from the accountant of the temple, the temple lands which were already ūr-kīl-iraiyili were now exempted also from the sabhā-viniyōga.

  526 of 1918.
  - "Sembiyanmahādēvi (Tj.)—The sabhā resolved that, in view of the inconvenience and the lighting cost due to sessions held during nights, the practice of meeting at nights be discontinued; also while choosing persons for the kūṭṭam, no one who had once served was to

be chosen again until after an interval of five years; any one who violated this vyavasthai would be deemed to be a grāma-drōhi.

500 of 1925.

- Year 16+1.—Tirumeyñānam (Tj.)—Decision of the sabhā of Nālūr alias Vānavanmahādēvi-catm, that those who violated the interests of the village or of the temple of Tirumayānam-uḍaiyār and other institutions would be deemed to be grāma-drōhis. The assembly met under a tamarind tree near the village tank on this occasion. 332 of 1910.
- Year 16+1. 16-Tiruvānaikkāval (Tri.)—śīr manni irunāngu.

  Land muppatti-mūnrē-mukkānik-kīl-araiyē-irandu-mā

  purchased for 16,520 anrādu-nar kāśu, and given to
  the temple. 23 of 1891; SII. iv, 424.
- Year 16+1.—Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Reconsecration of images carried away and deposited in the temple of Tiruccattimurram by the followers of Vāṇa-kōvaraiyar, in the troubles of the fifth year of the reign, and now recovered by the search instituted by Śvētavana-perumānār alias Toṇḍai-mānār. The images were redeemed by payment of money and provision was made for future worship.

141 of 1926.

- Year 16+1, day 272.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Land for a feeding house called Arapperunjelvi-sālai at Perumbarrappuliyūr in the West street called Mudittalai-kondaperumāļ-tiruvīdi. 266 of 1913.
- Year 17.—Kāļahasti (C.)—Thirty-two cows by Vīmaraśan, son of Tyāgasamudrappaṭṭai Ponni Araśar. Kāļahasti is also called Mummudi-śōļa-puram.

168 of 1903; SII. viii, 465.

<sup>15</sup> Studies, p. 94.

<sup>16</sup> Saturday, 25th September, A.D. 1232—Kielhorn, El. vi, p. 282.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Called Tyāgasamudrapaţţai Bhīmarasa and a mudali of Gandagōpāla (Tirukkāļattidēvan) in 416 of 1919—Kāñcīpuram, year 17. Also 44 of 1890, (year 18).

Year 17.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Mentions Gaṇḍagōpāla Piḷḷaiyār Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōḷa, one of whose mudalis, Kāmi-nāyaka, endowed a lamp.

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6 of 1893; SII. iv, 819.

- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift of the village, Kāraṇai, in Kacciyūr-nāḍu, with all the dues therefrom, to the temple, by Śennaittikkānai-māda.....ppillai alias Irungōlan.

  468 of 1919.
- "Nārāyaṇavanam (C.)—Gift of tolls to the temple by common consent by the merchant community.

  (Fragmentary).

  378 of 1911.
- Talaiccangāḍu (Tj.)—Assignment by three persons of the kūṭṭam (executive) of Jayangoṇḍaśōḷa-nallūr, by order of the members of the mūlaparuṣai, of three vēli of cultivable land to the three Śiva temples of the place. The land was lying unclaimed (paṛṛili) and was given to the temples as iṛaiyili, and this assignment was entered in the oḥugu and pəttagam, with the provision that, if it was marked as tirappu instead of iṛaiyili, the inhabitants of the village should pay the taxes.

  206 of 1925.
- " Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Land by Rājarājadēvan Vāṇakōvaraiyan for merit of Nāyanār Pon-parappina Perumāļ. 490 of 1902; SII. viii, 80.
- " Vaļuvūr (NA.)—Lamp by Šengēņi Vīrapperumāļ alias Kulōttunga-śōļa Šambuvarāya to Tiruvayan-īśvara.

57 of 1908.

Year 18.—Ākkūr (Tj.)—Gift of portions of land by several persons for forming a road to take the image of god to the Kāvēri for the sacred bath in Vaigāśi, the plots thus acquired being entered in the accounts as taxfree by order of kūṭṭap-perumakkal looking after the grāmakārya for Kumbha (month).

228 of 1925.

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Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Land for gandagōpālan śandi and other worship and offerings in the Aruļāļa Perumāļ

temple by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccola Manumaśittarasan Tirukkālattidēvan alias Gaņdagopālan. 18 357 of 1919.

- Year 18.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Land to Aruļāļa Perumāļ by a native of Malai-maṇḍalam. 392 of 1919.19
  - " Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp by one of the kēļvi-mudalis of Gaṇḍagōpāladēva. 594 of 1919.
    - Kāvaṇippākkam (Ch.)—Talaiyāri Ševvi-nāyaka, son of Kāmasāni, remitted certain taxes (tirukkumarīc-curamuḍaiya nāyanār kōyil tiru-maḍai-viļāgattu dēvadānattil ulppaṭṭa pala kalanaik-kuḍiyum tari-yiraiyum) on temple lands for the merit of Jyabhamaladēvi, the wife of Pillaiyār Gaṇḍagōpāla, and of Kāmasāni, the amount to be utilised for worship in and repairs to the temple of Tiruk-kumarīccuram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Kāvaṇippākkam, the vaḍapiḍāgai of Madhurāntaka-catm.

410 of 1923.

- " Madavilāgam (Ch.)—A nimandakkāran of the temple of Gangaikonda-cölīśvaram in Gangai-konda-cölāpuram (in Cölamandalam) gave eight (ganda)-gōpālan-mādai to the ūravar of Kallūr alias Kṣatriyaśikhāmaninallūr for offerings to Tiruvīraṭṭānam-uḍaiya-nāyanār during tiruppalli-yelucci; and the ūravar assigned 2000 kuli of tax-free land for the purpose.

  484 of 1926.
- " Maṇimangalam<sup>20</sup> (Ch.)—A flight of stone steps (pulimugam-āna sōpānam) leading to a maṇḍapa was built at the expense of two brothers.

20 of 1896; SII. iii, 39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>A number of other inscriptions in the same place contain large gifts by the same chieftain and are dated in the regnal years of Rājarājadēva. Cf. 362, 391, 394, 395, 432, 434 of 1919.

<sup>19597</sup> of 1919 is similar.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Wednesday, 7th December, A.D. 1233-Kielhorn, EI, vi, p. 283.

- Year 18.—Pērāvūr (Tj.)—Sale of land to the temple of Tiruvādittīśvaram-uḍaiyār by Rājarāvuttarāya, the headman of Mangalam, on behalf of his wife Paḷḷiyālvi, who inherited the land from her father, but could not cultivate it herself and pay the taxes due thereon. 64 of 1925.
  - members of the assembly doing grāmakārya for the month of Dhanus, defining certain obligations and privileges appertaining to the vāram lands in the ten kaṭṭaṭais of the village and also in the surrounding hamlets. (The details are not intelligible owing to many gaps).
  - Tiruppālaivanam (Ch.)—Twenty-seven angādu-palangāśu for a lamp by a merchant of Adankūr (in Śōlamaṇḍalam) who had set up the image of Kāraikkāl Ammai in the temple. 329 of 1929.
    - Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Sheep for lamp by the daughter of a mudali of Yādavarāya.

494 of 1902; SII. viii, 84.

- Ūttattūr (Tri.)—Sale of land by Mallan Śīyan alias
   Brahmādhirāya Muttaraiyan to one of the agambadiyār of Nerkulam.
   495 of 1912.
- Year 18, day 180.—Tirukkalar (Tj.)—Copper-plate. In the twenty-eighth year of Kulöttunga I an endowment had been made for feeding the dēvaradiyār who came on Amāvāsya days to the temple of Mulaitta-mādēva at Tirukkalar. The āndār living in the temple precincts had taken charge of the perpetual endowment and apparently divided among themselves the amount of the endowment and the duty of feeding the guests. In some of these families there were surviving descendants in the male no Kanakarāyar and the māhēśvaras now decided that the descendants in the female line had to perform the same duty-poli-ūttup-pen-valiyum varum-enru SII. iii, 210. niccayittamaiyil.

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- Year 19.—Agastyakonda (NA.)—Lamp by Sūryanāyakar alias Śīya-gangar. 563 of 1906.
  - " Anbil (Tri.)—An assembly of merchants (of various sorts) called Rājarājapperunīrāviyar met and made a vyavasthai, (the terms of which could not be made out as the inscription is damaged).

601 of 1902; SII. viii, 198.

Gudinallam (NA.)—Cows (śāvā mūvā vālmādāga) for lamp. A certain Karkaṭarāja built a well for the sacred bath of Paraśurāmēśvara.

214 of 1903; SII. viii, 513.

- Kallaperumbūr (Tj.)—Sabhā of Rājasundari-catm. dismissed a village accountant who had cheated them, and disqualified his descendants from writing the accounts of the village.

  583 of 1904.
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  Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp to Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār
  by Vaigavandān alias Bhuvanādi-gangan, the son of
  Gangan Kommarasan of Tāmaraicceru.

5a of 1893; SII. iv, 817.

Korukkai (Tj.)—Names of over 100 male and female slaves of the temple acquired by purchase and gift during the reigns of Rājarājadēva III, Kulōttunga III and Rājādhirāja II.

223 of 1917.

- "Pon Amarāvati (Pd.)—Consecration of Rājēndracōļiśvaram-uḍaiyār and the construction of the
  śrī vimāna by Vīman Rājēndraśōļan alias Niṣadarājan.

  9 of 1909.
- " Takkölam (NA.)—Fifteen gandagöpālan-pudu-mādai for a lamp by the tiruvunnāligai sabhai who had the kāni of the temple. 266 of 1921.
- " Talaiccangādu (Tj.)—Renewal of title deeds (anubōgap-parrolugu), through the village assembly, to all residents who were in the enjoyment of lands in the several divisions of the village up to

the 18th year, by Pillai Śēndamangalam-uḍaiyān Śivadavanap-perumāļ alias Irungōļar and Purō-śaikkuḍaiyār Satyavākkar Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyār, as the old pottagam and oļugu uļlitta kōśam had been lost in the disturbed state of the country (duritangaļ) in the 5th, 16th and 15th years of the king.

213 of 1925.

- Year 19.—Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—Tax-free land by Śēkkilār Palarāvāyan alias Kalappālarāyan after purchase from a Brahmin of Mudigoṇḍa-śōla-catm, for offerings to the image of Āluḍaiya Pillaiyār (amudu śeydarulavum paṭṭaippodi-śōru valangiyarulavum) when it was taken to Tiru-māranpāḍi during festivals in Māśi and Vaigāśi. 221 of 1929.
  - time the village was subject to many troubles and diseases, met in the temple of Abhimuktīśvaramuḍaiyār and resolved to exempt the temple lands from all taxes, so that offerings and worship may be given to Vellaip-pillaiyār for the welfare of the village and the prosperity of the king (ulaguḍaiyaperumāl).

    205 of 1928.208
- Year 19.21 Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—Gift, by Vayalūr-kilavan Tiruvēgambam-udaiyān Śendāmaraikkannan alias Vayirādarāyan, of five women together with their descendants for all time to the śālai where paddy was husked for the temple (ner-kuru-śālai).

110 of 1892; SII. iv, 558, (=122 of 1912.)

Year 19.—Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—On the night of the eighth festival day during the Āvaṇi-tirunāl, the king was listening to a musical concert in the Agamārga by a padiyilār, Uravākkina-talaikkōli by name; at the instance of the trustees of the temple, he then ordered that from

<sup>\*°</sup> Cf. 211 of 1928, year 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Date after changing paksa works to Sunday, 13th August, A.D. 1234—Kielhorn, EI. vi, p. 283.

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the 43rd day of the year 60  $v\bar{e}li$  of land purchased by a native of Vēlsāru from Manali alias Šingaviṣṇucatm. should be constituted into a separate unit called  $Urav\bar{a}kkinall\bar{u}r$ . 211 of 1912.

- Year 20.—Jambukēśvaram (Tr.)—Sale of puñja land of the extent of onrē-mākāṇi (1+1|20+1|80) vēli for 2125 current kāśu (anrāḍu-narkāśu) to the temple of Tiruvānakkāvuḍaiya-nāyanār by a private individual.

  506 of 1905.
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    Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Eleven cows for milk at midnight service to Aruļāla Perumāļ by Polāļvi Dundu Nāyakan, one of the Jana-pradhānis of Hoysala Vīra Sōmēśvara.

    369 of 1919.
  - "

    Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—128 cows and 4 bulls by

    Kalingēśvara Aniyanga Bhīmadēva Rähutta for four

    perpetual lamps in the temple. 445 of 1919.22
  - " Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp and garden by Mahāpradhāni Daṇḍinagōpa Mādaya Daṇḍanāyaka. 616 and 617 of 1919.
  - "Kövilür (Tj.)—Land for offerings to tirukkāmak-köṭṭam-uḍaiya-nācciyār set up by prince Purōśaik-kuḍaiyār. Gift made by the assembly of Peruvālvu-tanda-perumāl-catm. (modern Peruvālndān) for the health of the king and the success of Irungōlar.

195 of 1908.

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Kumbakonam (Tj.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Land for repairs and jewels to Tirukkilkköttam-udaiyār.

258 of 1911.

Talaināyar (Tj.)—A complaint regarding the non-payment of part of the price of land sold to a temple. The king and the sabhā direct the litigants to lay

<sup>22</sup>444 (in continuation of which this is engraved) is a record of the 19th year of Anantavarma-Rāhuta-dēva recording a gift by Sömaladēvi.

the case before the ārācciyar; the matter is compromised by the intervention of the relatives of the complainant, the Māhēśvara bhaṭṭas and Māhēśvaras.

143 of 1927, ARE. 1927, II, 31.

Year 20.—Tirugōkarṇam (Pd.)—Land for lamp and other requirements by one of the sirupillaigal of Sōmaladēvi, mother of Sōmēsvaradēva, the son of Vīra Narasimha of Dōrasamudra.

Pd. 183.

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Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—Land for lamp by Vallaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Dūtapiḷḷai Daṇḍanāyaka, one of the pradhānis of Vīra Narasimhadēva.

39 of 1920.

Tirumalai (NA.)—Village Rājagambhīra-nallūr given as kāṇi to a person by Attimallan Śambukulap-perumāļ alias Rājagambhīrac-cambuvarāyan.

SII. i, 74.

Tiruppālatturai (Tj.)—Land by purchase in Tiruccirrambalanallūr and Rājagambhīra-nallūr to Tirujñānasambandīśvaram-uḍaiyār, consecrated in the kīļaittirunaḍai-māļigai of the temple of Tiruppāļatturai-uḍaiyār, by Poruvanūr-uḍaiyān Araiyan Kārai-Aļagan alias Nīlagangaraiyan.

437 of 1912.

Tiruppurambiyam (Tj.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Some new regulations regarding lands endowed for worship in the 37th year of Periya-dēvar and not availed of till the 19th year of the current reign. Permission was given to convert the land into wet land by opening a new channel.

355 of 1927; ARE. 1927, II, 31.

Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—Sale of sites to Vellai-Pillaiyār for 42,100 kāśu. In another record (n-d.), the ūravar of several divisions of which six are named exempt the lands of the shrine from taxes and dues; the dues which they took upon themselves to discharge included: Kavērikkulai aņaikku šennīr

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vetti ürttēvaigaļ and udaiyār Tribhuvanavīśvaram udaiyārkku śeyyum tirunāļ kudimaigaļ utpada tēvaigal. The signatories include persons designated p(bh)attavāriyam and p(bh)andāravāriyam and some of the names are preceded by the phrase: kaim-māṭṭāngānamaikku ivai. 202—203 of 1928.

- Year 20.—Tiruvēngaivāśal (Pd.)—One half of the dues from 18 mā of land was assigned to the temple of Teruvēngai-vāyiluḍaiya-nāyanār and the other half for festivals in the shrines of Śadiraviḍanga nāyakar and his nācciyār in the same temple, as kuḍi-nīngā-dēvadāna.

  247 of 1914; Pd. 195.
- Year 20.—Ś. 1158.—*Utukūru* (Nel.)—A gift relating to Śivurātri Amāvāsya (damaged).

  NI. R. 70.
- Year 21.—Āttūr (Tj.)—The three sons and widow of Agnisiddha sold, with the eldest son as mudukan, lands of the extent nilam irandu mā mukkāni araikkāni for anrādu-narkāśu 12,600. The nila-vilai pramāna-iśaivu-tīṭṭu was written by one of the madhyasthas of the place.

  127 of 1927.
  - Jārāśuram (Tj.)—A tenant of the temple asked for fresh terms of lease for a fruit-garden as many fruit trees had been cut down and otherwise gone out of existence, and obtained a new lease. For each jack tree, e.g., under the new terms, he had to give 2 fruits of 4-span circumference for offerings, and remit the money for four to the treasury (karuvukalam). Mentions Cölēndra-śingan-tirunandavanam.

17 of 1908.

Gundlūru (Cud.)—Mentions Tiruvagattīśvaramudaiyār at Kundlūru in Pottappi-nādu.

620 of 1907.

- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Cows and bulls for two lamps by a kēļvi-mudali of Gaņḍagōpāladēva. 358 of 1919.
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  Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—A village for Ganda-gāpālan-śandi
  at the shrine of Alagar in Tirumālirunjālai in the

Pāṇḍimaṇḍalam by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōlan Manumaśittarasan Tirukkālattidēvan alias Gaṇḍagōpālan. 621 of 1909.

- Year 21.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Village, Valluvappākkam, by the same donor, as nilac-cīvitam for the Tiruvāliparappinānkūṭṭam who had to recite the śindu in the temple of Aruļāļa-perumāļ. 622 of 1919.
  - " Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift by a merchant of Arumolidēvapperunderuvu of Kāncī. 5 of 1921.
  - "Kōvilūr (Tj.)<sup>23</sup>.—Land by the nagaram of Vikramābharaṇapuram for offerings to Sūryadēva on the northern side of the eastern verandah (kīlaittirunaḍai) of the temple of Uśāttānam-uḍaiyār. Among the signatories are Dharmapāla of Pirāntakapuram, Vayirapāla and Udayapāla.

198 of 1908; ARE. 1909, II, 51.

Köyil Tirumālam (Tj.)—Sale of land to the temple by the wife of Araiyan Ponnambalakkūttan alias Nīlagangaraiyan, headman of Vilattūr.

247 of 1917.24

Tiruvoggiyür (Ch.)—Provision made for a flower-garden and for offerings by Oggi-araśan, son of Paiyūr-nādāļvān Vaļaiyam-aļagiyān.<sup>25</sup>

113 of 1912.

Year 21, day 80.—Kōyil Tirumāļam (Tj.)—Confiscation of the lands of persons found guilty of treason. A royal order of the 348th day of the 20th year directed the sale of the land in rājarājapperuvilai and the remittance of the proceeds to the treasury—vilai padi kāśu ivargaļudan karuvu-kalattu odukki māligait-

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<sup>\*\*</sup>Sunday, 3rd May, A.D. 1237—Jacobi, El. xi, p. 128.

<sup>14</sup>From 246 and 247 of 1917 we learn that nearly 5  $v\bar{c}li$ , 3  $m\bar{a}$ , 1½  $k\bar{a}ni$ , 1 mundiri,  $k\bar{i}$ ½ 4  $m\bar{a}$  of land was sold for 20,700  $k\bar{a}su$ , and that 2  $v\bar{c}li$ , 8½  $m\bar{a}$ , ½  $k\bar{a}ni$ , 1 mundirigai,  $k\bar{i}$ ½ half and two  $m\bar{a}$  for 10,000  $k\bar{a}su$ . ARE. 1918, II, 41.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Cf. 108 of 1912 (Year 8, Virarajendra, Kulo. III).

tālattukili yarukkavum. Vayirādarāyar estimated the price of the land, 5 vēli and 4 mā, at 13,000 kāśu.

244 of 1917.26

Year 22.—Āttūr (Tj.)—For the welfare of the king and the village, the sabhā of Rājanārayaṇa-catm., on receiving the kadaiyidu from Vāṇādarāyar, gave land, free of taxes, in Jayasinga-kulakāla-nallūr, for the procession of god Tiruvidait-tittai-udaiyār on new moon days.

128 of 1927.

- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp by Vallaiya Dandanāyaka, son of Dūdapillai Daņdanāyaka of Aranaippuram, of the Jana-pradhānis of Hoysala Vīra Somēśvara. 366 of 1919.
- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Village Pūndi given as tiru-" vidaiyāttam to temple of Gandagopāla-vinnagar Kālamēgha Perumāl in Kandaravīrapēttai alias Gandagopāla-catm. by Madhurāntaka Pottappiccola Manumasittarasan Tirukkāļattidēva alias Gaņda-415 of 1919. gopāladēva.
- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—A lady bequeathed by a will to the " temple 100 kuli of land bought with her jewels and enjoyed by her in her life-time. 431 of 1919.
- Lēpāka (Cud.)—Twelve mādai for lamp in the temple " 426 of 1911. of Kēśavaperumāļ.
- Mannārgudi (Tj.)—Complaint of local fiscal oppression " resulting in cultivation being abandoned.

98 of 1897; SII. vi, 50.27

Muniyūr (Tj.)—Land as ūr-kīl-iraiyili to the Tiru-" ñānasambandan-guhai28 by the perunguri-mahāsabhā of Puttūr alias Tribhuvana-mādēvi-catm,—nammūr

<sup>2°246</sup> of 1917 is similar, (duplicate?).

<sup>2796</sup> of 1897 and 104 of 1897, dated 22+1 year are similar.

<sup>\*\*</sup>ARE. 1911, II, 31 for other mathas.

22 vadu kāņi anubōgam eļudu-kira idattu taramilivāy oļugal-māṭṭerindu varugira kuļangaļ uļļiṭṭa taramili nilattu pala-pērilum taram-pūṭṭi ūrk-kuḍalāna maḍakkilē kūṭṭik-koļļavum.

609 of 1902; SII. viii, 206-156 of 1911.

Year 22.—Ś. 1160.—Poygai (NA.)—Land with taxes as tiruvidaiyāṭṭam to Cittiramēli Malaimaṇḍala Viṇṇagar alias Aruļāla Perumāļ by Śengēṇi Vīrāśani Ammaiyappan Tani-ninru-venrān Tan vaśi kāṭṭuvān Āļagiya-śōļan alias Edirili.....

SII. i, 59.29

- Year 22.—*Tiruppalātturai* (Tri.)—Land to Nārpateṇṇāyiravantirumaḍam at Tiruvānaikkā. The *maṭha* was a branch of the *santāna* of Tiruccattimurrattu-Mudaliyār. 586 of 1908.
  - Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—Six mā of land sold for 13,000 anrādunarkāśu to the temple by Kūrrangudaiyān Tiruvēgambam-udaiyān Tiruvāduturai-udaiyān who was in charge of the mādāpattiyam of the temple.

156 of 1925.

Year 22+1.—Śivapuram (Tj.)—Punishment of two Śivabrāhmaṇas, accused of śivadrōham and rājadrōham, by the māhēśvaras and ūravar.

279 of 1927; ARE. 1927, II, 30.

Tukkacci (Tj.)—Land to supplement an old gift which was inadequate to the needs of the temple and ill-administered. The new donor was Śīrāṇḍān alias Munaiyadaraiyan, one of the kāval-kāṇiyāļar. For this and other services, he was given a number of privileges in the temple.

1 of 1918; ARE. 1918, II, 41.

Year 23.—Āduturai (Tri.)—Sale of Acyutamangalam alias Šembiyan Kalattūr as kudi-nīngā-dēvadāna to the temple for 75,000 kāśu.

32 of 1913.

20Cf. SII. i, 64 of year 28.

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- Year 23.—Arumbāvūr (Tri.)—Specifies the extent of dēvadāna lands in Arumbāvūr as fixed by Araśan Tondaimān Perumāļ-piļļai alias Śēdirāyan. Mentions the measuring rod Magadēśan.

  7 of 1913.
  - " Māgaral (Ch.)—Construction of śrī vimāna, ardhamaṇḍapa and tiru-maṇḍapa together with a sōpāna and śrīpīṭha in the Tirumērkōyil by Bōyan Maṇiyan Perungan. 224 of 1901; SII. vii, 437.
  - " Pulivāy (Ch.)—1000 kāśu by Rājarāja Vilupparaiyan for a śandi-vilakku to Viyākkirapāda-mā-munīśvaram-udaiyār at Pulivāy. 157 of 1923.30
    - Tummūru (Nel.)—Erama Reddi, son of Vilakkandaikkāvidi Muppa Reddi alias Rājēndrašola-muvēndavēlān, the kāṇiyālan of Tiruvānbūr, gave one māḍai for a śandivilakku to Karumāṇikka-perumāl.

NI. S. 17.

- Year 24.—Kāñcīpuram (Ch.)—Lamp to perumāļ by Mallaya Daṇḍanāyaka, son of Appaya Daṇḍanāyaka, brother of the mahāpradhāni Daṇḍinagōpa. Mentions the measure ariyenna-vallanāļi. 611 of 1919.\*\*
  - " Karuvūr (Tri.)—Gift by three persons including Dandinagopa Somaiya Dandanāyaka with many birudas.
  - " Lēpāka (Cud.)—Incomplete. Lamps. 415 of 1911.
  - "
    Nandalūr (Cud.)—Two lamps, six māda each, to
    Kulōttunga-śōla-viṇṇagar-emberumān Śokkappērumāl
    at Nirandanūr, in the years 23 and 24, respectively
    by a merchant, Śemmā-śeṭṭi, and his wife Uṇṇippillai.
    596 of 1907.
- \*\*\*158 of 1923, same date, ascribes the construction of the temple (tirukkarrali-tiruppani) to Perumān alias Gaņdagōpālappiccan of Nerkuppai in Tañjāvūr-kūrram of the Pāṇdikulāsani-vaļanādu.

  159 of 1923 (n.-d.) mentions that Rāman Tāļi alias Šivahattan of Narasinga-Vikkirama-vīrar of the king's army built the temple and made a gift of 90 sheep for lamp.
- 1612 of 1919 records a similar gift by Mallaya's brother, Kësava Dandanāyaka; and 615 of 1919 by Goppayya, another brother.

- Year 24.—Poygai (Virincipuram) (NA.)—Gift to the temple of specified taxes and dues by Ediriliśōla-Śambuvarāya.

  SII. i, 61-2.
  - in the twenty-third year, Āṇḍārāṇḍān and some others misappropriated some temple property and they were required by the madhyasthas and residents of the village to make reparation for their acts. (The rest of the inscription is damaged).

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225 of 1927.

- Tiruraṇṇāmalai (NA.)—A village as tirumaḍaippaḷḷippuram by Rājagambhīra Cēdiyarāyan of
  Kiḷiyūr, called also Ākāraśūran Tiruvaṇṇāmalaipperumāḷ, and (in the Sanskrit verse at the end) son
  of Paravīrasimha. 497 of 1902; SII. viii, 87.
- Vēdāranyam (Tj.)—Sale of two women to the temple of Tiru-maraikkāḍ-uḍaiyār by Ariyan Piccan alias Gangai-nāḍālvān who had the mērpāḍikāval of the nāḍu.

  502 of 1904.
- Year 25.—Kunnattūr (Ch.)—The tiruvunnāligai-sabhai of the temple received money for a śandi-vilakku from Śēkkilān Varandarum-perumāl Tiruvūragap-perumāl.

  218 of 1930.
  - "Nallūr (Tj.)—Gift of a matha to Tattanudaiyār Īśānadēvar, of Tiruvidai-marudil māligai-madattumudaliyār santānam, by a lady disciple of his.

49 of 1911.

- " Tiruppangili (Tri.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Sale of land. 93 of 1892; SII. iv, 540.
- Year 26.—Ś. 1163.—Adhamankōṭṭai (Sm.)—Gold for lamp by a vāṇiyan of Arumbākkam. 208 of 1910.
- Year 26.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—A certain Perumāļ-dāsa bought from the mahāsabhā of Pariyananjēri alias Vīrasimha-catm., a pidāgai of Ukkal, 17¾ vēli of land including nattam and gave them as joint kāṇi,

to be divided, in the proportion of duties assigned to each, among 58 Brahmins reciting *Tirumoli* in the temple.

557 of 1919.

Year 26.—Tiruvānaikköyil (Ch.)—Gift by a Karikāla-śōla-tamiladaraiyan for a lamp on the hill to the north of the temple of Tiruvālakköyil-uḍaiya-nāyanār.

365 of 1911.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Land for a tank being dug and the surrounding area being reclaimed. The land was purchased for the purpose by Tyāgasamuttirappaṭṭai Śittamaraśar Tikkānaip-perumāļ. Terms of the kaḍamai on reclaimed lands interesting.

506 of 1902; SII. viii, 96.

- Year 26+1.—Tirumalavāḍi (Tri.)—Land bought tax-free for 1000 kāśu by a merchant of Ērānapuram in Malaimaṇḍalam, and given as provision for making a well and water trough (and a servant for drawing water) to the south of the entrance to the third prākāra of the temple to enable devotees to wash their feet before entering the temple.

  25 of 1920.
- Year 27.—Ālanguḍi (Tj.)—Gift of some house-sites in the four streets surrounding the tank at Ālanguḍi, and rules for the construction and occupation of the houses by the temple servants and others, and the rents to be paid by occupants.

  511 of 1920.
  - "Neyyaḍi-pākkam (Ch.)—Īgaiyamandāļ of Naiyāḍarpākkam constructed the temple of stone, and
    Kōṭṭattāḷ Perumāḷ Īgaiyamandāḷ gave a bell and an
    incense-burner (dhūpa) for the worship of the
    goddess. 262 of 1922.
  - " Periyakorukkai (Tri.)—Appointment of Anbiludaiyān Kunindān Ātkoṇḍān, the madhyastha of the village, as the accountant of the temple at Kurukkai and grant of some land to him as remuneration: Aļagiya-śokka nāyanār kōyil kanakkak-kāṇi.....

ikköyil muppadu vaṭṭamum kāṇiyāga nīr-vārttuk-kuḍuṭṭēn ikköyil kaṇakkukku ivanukku nāḷonrukku niccayitta nimandam nel kuruṇi nānāḷikku uḍalāga \* \* nan-śey nilam oru māvum \* \* pun-śey nilam kālum...tānē payir śeydu iraiyiliyāga koḷḷakkaḍavadāgavum koḷḷumiḍattu innāyanār kōyil tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-uḍaiya nācciyārkku nāḷ onrukku oru śandi iru-nāḷi ariśi amudu ēraḍuvittu tānē perakkaḍavadāgavum. 268 of 1926.

Year 27.—Poli (Cud.)—One mādai for lamp (by a Reddi) in the temple of Ullangulunda-nāyanār at Pudōli.

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407 of 1911.

- Vayalaikkāvūr (Ch.)—One mādai for lamp by Vāraņavāśi-udaiyān Kalappālan who constructed the stone temple and mandapa and consecrated the god at Vayalaikkāvūr. 254 of 1922.
- Year 27+1.—Munniyūr (Tj.)—Land as ūr-kīl-iraiyili to the Tiru-muraittēvārac-celvan-maḍam on the north side of the Tiruttōniśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār temple at Tirukkalumalam by the ūr of Munniyūr.

158 of 1911=608 of 1902; SII. viii, 205.

- Year 28.—Jambai (SA.)—Land as dēvadāna for pūjā, tiruppaņi amudupadi, etc., to Tiruttāntōnri Āļudaiya-nāyanār at Śaṇbai alias Vīrarājēndrapuram in Vāṇakōppādi on the north bank of the Peṇṇār, by Mahāmandalēśvara Munivārttilā Kumāra Padumadēvaraśan.
  - Kālahasti (C.)—Tax-free land (anaittāyangaļum śekkuk-kadamaiyum utpada) for lamp by Vīranārāyaṇa Jagadoppagaṇḍan Kāmaraśan of the Pallava-vamśa. 199 of 1892; SII. iv, 647.
  - Nellore (Nel.)—One mādai for lamp by Prithuvīśvaramudaiyān Tirukkēli....padiyan Malavarāyan. 200 of 1894; SII. v, 449. =NI. N. 66.
- Year 28+1.—Kīranūr (Pd.)—Dēvadāna iraiyili by 19 ūr-s of two nādu-s and the Araiyargal.

  Pd. 198.

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Year 29.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—About 70 vēli of land for Āļappirandān Śandi to follow the Gaṇḍagōpālan-śandi in the temple of Aruļāļa Perumāļ. The donor was Vīraperumāļ Ediriliśōļa Śambuvarāyan Āļappirandanāyan alias Rājarāja Śambuvarāyan, grandson of Śengēṇi Vīrāgaran Ammaiyappan.

566 of 1919.

" Tiruverumbūr (Tri.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. The king is called Parakēsari (by mistake). Land.

142 of 1914.

- Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—Privileges conferred by the sabhā on a dancing girl, Śīyanācci alias Śrī Vaiṣṇavamāṇikkam, for improvements made by her in the temple. Uttaramērūr is also called Gaṇḍagōpālacatm.

  183 of 1923.32
- Year 29+1.—Vēdāraņyam (Tj.)—Mentions an invasion of Śingaṇṇa Daṇḍanāyaka in the twenty-fifth year and the rebuilding of the temple of Kōḍikkulagar.

501 of 1904.

Year 30.—Śēnganūr (Tj.)—Rules for the Sabhā framed by the mūla-paruṣai of the temple of Viśvēśvaradēva.

89 of 1932, ARE. 1932, II, 19.

- Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Land (tax-free) and cattle by Tyāgasamudrap paṭṭai Śittamaraśar Tikkānaip-perumāļ alias Tirukkāļattidēvan, as tirumaḍaip-pallippuram and as provision for Śalamikkagaṇḍan-śandi.

  495 of 1902; SII. viii, 85.
- " Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Fifty cows by Vēņāvudaiyān, younger brother of Śōlakkōn, a mudali of Kōpperunjingadēva. 504 of 1902; SII. viii, 94.
- " Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Lamp by Umai-Āļvār, queen of Ilakkuma-dēvar. 510 of 1902; SII. viii, 100.

<sup>82</sup> Studies, pp. 115 and 130.

Year 31.—Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Ornaments by queen of Kūḍal Āļappirandān Kāḍavarāyan Śāḍumperumāļ.

488a of 1902; SII. viii, 77.

- " Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Lamp by queen of Kaṭṭi-Araiśar. 511 of 1902; SII. viii, 101.
- "Tiruvīļimiļalai (Tj.)—Land and a house site (iraiyili-kāṇi) given by temple authorities as taccāśāriyam and pratiṣṭhā-dakṣiṇā to a carpenter (taccāśāri) for executing the repairs to the shrines of Ninraruliyanāyanār and Nerivārkuļali-nācciyār.

  403 of 1908.
- Year 32.—*Tiruppattūr* (Tri.)—Gift of village by Māyidēvarasa, son of Kulōttunga-śōla Sōmanādēva.<sup>83</sup>

592 of 1908.

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  Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—500 kuļi of land bought from the temple for 2000 kāśu and endowed as jīvita for the man who supplied garlands of red lilies (śengalunīr); the donor was Umai-Āļvār, queen of Ilakkumadēvar.

  503 of 1902; EII. viii, 93.
- Year 33.—Tirucirrambalam (Tj.)—Land for digging a channel to feed the tank in the dēvadāna village of Tiruccirrēmam.

  189 of 1926.
- Year 37.—Kanupartipādu (Nel.)—Mati-sāgara-dēvarkāga Karikāla-śōļa-jinālayattup-paļļic-candam irangal-yittukkuduttēn Piramala-dēviy-yēn..... NI. N. 27.
- Year 38+1.—Tirumani (NA.)—Order of the king confirming an earlier grant of land for the formation of a new village and for extending an old lake.

188 of 1921.

- Year 41.34—Kāngayanallūr (NA.)—Ten paṇam for a lamp.
  199 of 1921.
- \*\*266 of 1926 (n.-d.) from Periyakorukkai—(Lālgudi Tq.), registers an order of this chieftain fixing his dues on wet and dry dēvadāna lands belonging to the temple of Alagiya Śokka-nāyanār: anaittāyam-uṭpada, twenty kalam of paddy-corn for nañjai and ten for puñjai; the balance to be spent on the temple. ARE. 1926, II, 29.
  - \* The regnal year is distinctly given in words.

The following inscriptions have no regnal years:-

- Munnūr (SA.)—Gift of land after purchase by an oil-monger of Mudikonda-Śōlapuram for the formation of a new street.

  56 of 1919.
- Sangēndi (Tri.)—A voluntary cess levied by Rājēndra-Śōla-pērilamaiyār for the requirements of the temple. The rate of cess was one padakku of paddy per ēr (plough) per annum and one kuruni per ..... (fragment).
- Tiruccopuram (SA.)—The mahāsabhā of Tyāgavallicatm, gave away some land in exchange for money borrowed from the treasury of the temple of Tiruccopuram-uḍaiyār. Part of the inscription reads from right to left.

  111 of 1904.
- Tirunīrmalai (Ch.)—Money, paļangāśu 1¾, for a śandi-viļakku by Irāppaḍaivenrān, one of the agambaḍiyār of Piḷḷaiyār Śōḷagangadēva, to Tirunīrmalai-emberumān.
  - 549 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 42.
- Tiruvaiyāru (Tj.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Provision, for tiruppalli-elucci. 145 of 1918.
- Udaiyalūr (Tj.)—Mentions the loss of title-deeds in a commotion (kṣōbham) in the fifth year of the king, and a decision of the māhēśvaras that rights were to be regulated in accordance with the position that obtained up to the fourth year. Ends: madhyastan eluda ūradangalum eluttittadu. 309 of 1927.

## PARAKĒSARI RĀJĒNDRA III.1

Year 2.—Gōvindaputtūr (Tri.)—Begins vāļga andaņar etc. Subrahmaņya Šiva, the grandson of Kandhābharaņa of Cidambaram, bought lands and presented them to the Tiruttoņḍattogaiyān-tirumaḍam, for its upkeep and for the supply of salt and oil, and for attentions to the sthānattār who had fallen sick and had no one to attend to them.² The maṭha had close relations with the santāna-pīṭha of the same name in Perumbarruppuliyūr and is said to have been located in the tirumaḍaiviļāgam of the temple of Tiruviśaiyamangai-uḍaiya-nāyanār.

192 of 1929.

Tiruppattūr (Tri.)—The residents of three nādus gave a lease of some land, that had been lying fallow for a long time, to the accountant of the temple of Anbīccuram-udaiya-nāyanār at Tiruppidavūr.<sup>3</sup>

591 of 1908.

Tiruvöttür (NA.)—Ninety sheep (for a lamp) given by a manrādi of Vāgūr in Naduvil-nāṭṭu Vēśāli-nādu. The sheep were left with ittēvar tirunundāvilakkuk-kudi Tiruvenkāṭṭuk-kōn.

85 of 1900; SII. vii, 94.

Year 4.—Anbil (Tri.)—Land, ‡ nilam (of quality yielding 280 kalam per nilam), given tax-free to the temple, by the perunguri-mahāsabhā of Anbil. The villages had collected more than the due share of revenues from the temple lands in some years, and made amends as the result of a protest from a certain Kālañjeyda-tirumēni Paļudaiyāṇḍān, whose image was set up in the temple by them.

596 of 1902; SII. viii, 193.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Acc. 21st March—20th April, A.D. 1246, El. viii, p. 7. (Kielhorn). <sup>2</sup>Contra ARE. 1929, II, 39.

Details of the terms of the lease show the desire to encourage reclamation of the land.

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- Year 4.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Manukulameduttu neri-mudi-śūdiyaruliya. The tenants of dēvadāna lands agree to
  contribute paddy at a prescribed rate for the
  maintenance (jīvana) of a Tirumāligaip-pillai to be
  in charge of tiruppaņi and apparently also the chief
  of the mudalis (of the temple). 185 of 1908.
  - "

    Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Bhuvanādhipatinācciyār. Mentions a survey of the 38th year of
    Tribhuvanavīradēva.

    188 of 1968.
    - Nallūr (Tj.)—Begins haras-svasti-śrī. Lands. Mentions (Manu) Kulamedutta-perumāl-catm.

46 of 1911.

- Sivāyam (Tri.)—An enquiry into the affairs of the Tirumāṇikka-malaiyuḍaiya-nāyanār temple. The committee of enquiry included the maṇḍalika-murāri Aliya Sōmaya Daṇḍanāyaka, Sēvaya Daṇḍanāyaka, and Sōmanātha Viṭṭaya who was a servant in the palace of Sōmīśvaradēva, and the māhēśvaras, sthānikas and merchants of Śivapādaśēkhara-puram (Śivāyam).
- Tiruviḍaivāyil (Tj.).4—Land for the maintenance of those who looked after the Tiruppalliyarai wherein the tirumurai was consecrated in the Tiruttoṇḍattogaiyān-guhai, and those who had to recite Tiruppadiyam. The donor was a devotee of the lineage of Mudaliyār Tiruvaiyāruḍaiyār residing in Tirumurait-tēvārac-celvan-guhai within the guhai of the lineage of Dēvar Narasingadēva in Tiruttōṇi-puram-uḍaiya-nāyanār at Tirukkalumalam. The Tiruttoṇḍattogaiyān-guhai was founded for the merit of Vāṇādarāyar by Āṇamangalam-uḍaiyān Araiyan Vaḍuga-nāḍan alias Śennavaraiyar.

10 of 1918.

The date looks more like 5 in the impression.

- Year 4.—Vēdāranyam (Tj.) —Land for lamp. The sivabrāhmanas of the muppadu-vaṭṭam of the temple took charge of the land. 423 of 1904.
- Year 5.—Kōyil-Tēvarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—Manukulameḍuttu nerimuḍi śūḍi aruḷina. Sale of house-site belonging to the temple for the construction of a maṭha, Manuviḷanga-piḷḷai-perrāḷ-maḍam. The sale proceeds, 4000 kāśu, were to be used for setting up an image of Tirunāvukkaraśudēva, in accordance with a letter from Piḷḷai Śeḷiyakōnār. 278 of 1923.
  - " Mahādānapuram (Tri.)—Land to Madhurāntaka-Cōļīśvaram in Śōlakula-māṇikka-catm. by Sōmaya Daṇḍanāyaka, an officer of Vīra Sōmēśvaradēva.

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387 of 1903; SII. viii, 703.

Tiruppalātturai (Tri.)—Land to Āṇḍār-embirānār-maḍam which belonged to the Santāna of Śeṇbaik-kuḍi-mudaliyār and was situated at Tiruvānaikkā.

584 of 1908.

- Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Village Magulampūṇḍi (Vakulākhya-puram mahat) to the temple, for the merit of his uncle (mother's brother) Kampaya, by Śrīman mahāpradhāni maṇḍalikar-iyama-rājan Simhaṇa Daṇḍanāyaka, after his conquest of Prithiviganga. 498 of 1902; SII. viii, 88.
- Year 7.—Nārttāmalai (Pd.)—Land to a carpenter Akalanka Āśāri, who had built certain temples.

357 of 1904; Pd. 200.

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  Śrīrangam (Tri.)—Samastajagadēka-vīra. Some temple land had become unfit for cultivation owing to sand deposited by a flood; it was restored to a cultivable state.

  64 of 1892; SII. iv, 511.
- ,, Tiruccirrambalam (Tj.)—Land for worship being offered to the goddess at Tiruccirrēmam by Kulōttunga-śōla-śeṭṭi, a horse-dealer from Malaimandalam.

  182 of 1926.

<sup>\*</sup>Wednesday, 5th January, A.D. 1250-Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 272.

- Year 7+1.—Śrīrangam (Tri.)—The expression māma Sōmēśvaraprati-kūla-kāladaņda occurs before the king's name.
  Garden for flowers to Ranganātha by Narasimha
  Nāyaka, son of Mahāvaṭṭa-vyāpāri Lāḍadēva
  Nāyaka.
  65 of 1892; SII. iv, 512.6
- Year 9+1.—Kōvilkāḍu (Attiveṭṭi) (Tj.)—An undertaking by Paiyulān Periyān Alagiyaperumān alias Śōlagangan of Paiyūr in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, not to raise new taxes besides the lump sum of 600 kāśu on every mā leviable on lands in his charge and held by him as paḍaip-parru, to the exclusion of lands already given tax-free to temples, maṭhas and Brāhmaṇas, for which separate rates (apparently in kind) had to be agreed upon.

  194 of 1926.
- Year 10+1.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land for worship and repairs to the temple of Uśāttānam-uḍaiyār by order of Periyan Alagiya Perumāļ alias Śōla-ganga.

202 of 1908.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—By order of the nagaram of Mummudi-śōla-puram, the duty payable on each podi of paddy and rice at the Jananāthan-pādaitturai in the village was given to the temple of Uśāttānam-uḍaiyār. The dues on each podi included some rice as nilakkūli and some cash as pāḍi-kāval and kaivāśi. The arrangement was made at the instance of Pillai Kurukkai-uḍaiyār, who was himself instructed by the king. 204 of 1908.

Kovilūr (Tj.) -Sale of land in subhai-vilai.

208 of 1908.

Year 11.—Kōnērirājapuram (Tj.)—Gold ornaments and silver bugle by the wife of Vāṇakōvaraiyar, a native of Kāraikkādu, to god udaiyār Umaikkunallār.

643 of 1909.

\*ARE. 1900, paragraph 30, treats this record as evidence of the independent rule of a Cola prince in ŚrIrangam in the reign of Rājarāja III.

<sup>7</sup>Monday, 11th September, A.D. 1256-Jacobi, EI. xi, p. 131.

- Year 11+1.—Paṭṭukkōṭṭai (Tj.)—Remission of taxes, ponvari, antarāyam and kōvirramappēru by order of Kalappālan,<sup>8</sup> for the renovation of certain portions of the temple and the resumption of worship therein which had been abandoned owing to the imposition of these levies.

  339 of 1925.
- Year 12.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land for offerings to Pallavanmādēvīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār by order of Paiyuḷān Pallavaraiyan Vāṇarāya alias Śōḷiyavaraiyan.

210 of 190S.

Year 13.—Ś. 1179.—Nandalūr (Cud.)—Vīrarājēndradēva.

Manumasiddhi enquired into the grievances of some brahmins who had been dispossessed of their properties by the Velamas, and finally granted Kodūru to them for the merit of his father Tirukāļadēva-mahārāja.

580 of 1907; ARE. 1908, II, 72-3.

Year 15.—Kuttālam (Tj.)—Sale of a house-site, by the authorities of the temple of Vīngunīrtturutti-uḍaiyār Śonnavārarivār to a maṭha near the shrine of the goddess in the temple of Tiruccattimurram-uḍaiyār at Kīl-Palaiyāru alias Rājarājapuram, in Kulōttunga-śōla Valanāḍu. The extent of two manais together is said to have been 12 manaikkōl and the cost anrāḍu-narkāśu 700.

495 of 1907.

Tripurāntakam (Kur.)—iruvar pāṇḍiyar muḍittalai koṇḍaruḷiya mahārājādhirāja-narapati. Mentions a tank, Gandhasamudra, at Tripurāntakam and [Para]-kēsari-māḍa.

201 of 1905.

<sup>8</sup>A Kalappāļan figures in a record of the 8th year of Jatāvarman Sundara Pāṇḍya (i.e. A.D. 1258-9)—297 of 1913. He may be the same as the person mentioned here. ARE. 1925, II, 25.

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°211 of 1908 (same place and date) mentions that he built the Vänaräyanmadam in the premises of the Tiruvuśāttānam-udaiyār temple and gave some land as madappuram.

- Year 16.—Vēdāraņyam (Tj.). Land for two festivals called Tiruvikkiraman-śandi. 460 of 1904.
- Year 17.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land for offerings by the Perungurimahāsabhā of Uśāttānam.<sup>11</sup> 213 of 1908.
  - " Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—6000 kuļi of land by queen Šoļakula-mādēviyār for lamp to Āţkondadēva.

427 of 1921.

Year 20.—Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—Begins with quoting the tenth year of Hoysala Rāmanāthadēva. Sale of a house-site to a dēvar-adiyāl by the tānattār of the temple for purchasing jaggery to plaster the mandapa.

207 of 1931.12

Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—Sale of land, 1¾ vēli and 1 mā, to the temple for 5350 anrādu-narkāśu by Sattivana-nāyakan alias Kādavarāyan of Palaiyanūr. Mentions a jewel, Vīrarājēndraśōla-padakkam, worn by the deity (at Periya-kōyil) which was melted and converted into 13 kalañju of gold, equal at current rate to the 5350 kāśu. Among the boundaries there occurs the phrase: puttārāna Kulōttunga-śōlap-pērārrangarai.

522 of 1922.

"Valivalam (Tj.)—Land by ūr-avar of Vikramaśōlanvidangalūr to Ediroppilādār Sōmanātha-dēva Mudaliyār of Tiruccattimurram lineage, who was the head of Tavapperumāļ-tirumadam on the southern side of the temple of Manattuļ-nāyanār at Valivalam.

<sup>10</sup>Monday, 1st May, A.D. 1262. Regnal year was 17, not 16—Kielhorn, EI. viii, p. 273.

<sup>11</sup>Also mentioned in an inscription of Jațăvarman Sundara Păndya, (217 of 1908).

<sup>12</sup>This and 208 of 1931 (Hoysala Rāmanātha, 15) "point out that the joint rule of both the Cōļa and Hoysala sovereigns was recognised in this tract at this period." *ARE*. 1931, II, 16.

Land given as ūrkkīļ-iraiyili explained by the clauses:—

innilan-gālukku ūr-viļukkāṭṭup-paḍi pottagappaḍi parrivanda nilam engaļ pēr-gaļilē ērri irukkak-kaḍavōmāgavum; engaļ pakkal virruk-koṇḍārum strī-dhanam perrārum marrum perru uḍaiyārum ippaḍi irukkak-kaḍavārgaļāgavum; irukkumiḍattu kaḍamai kuḍimai.....uļpaḍa marrum eppērp-paṭṭanavum engaļ kāṇi viļukkāḍu kaṇakkilē iḍakkaḍavōm-āgavum. 109 of 1911.13

- Year 21.—Tiruvīļimiļalai (Tj.)—A private sale of land and house-site.  $\frac{3}{4}$  nilam and four  $m\bar{a}$  of wet land for 1000  $anr\bar{a}du$ -narkāśu and iraiyili-nattattu manai 10 kuļi for 300 kāśu. 399 of 1908.
- Year 23.—Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Land to a new image of Tiruñānamperra Pillaiyār set up by a merchant of Mummudiśōlap-puram. Mentions the survey (ūr-alavu) of the
  38th year of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēva. 
  The perunguri-mahāsahbā of Kēralakulāśani-catm.
  made it iraiyili.

  216 of 1908.

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Tiruvīļimiļalai (Tj.)—Land to Aļagiya Tiruccirrambalam-udaiyār madam by Tavapperumāļ alias Nānaśiva, the disciple of Tiruccattimurrattumudaliyār (of Parudipperumāļ santānam) of the Tiru-ñānasambandan-tirumadam to the east of Tiruccattimurram-udaiya-nāyanār and Tirukkāmakkōṭṭam-udaiya Periya-nācciyār at Rājarājapuram.

392 of 1908.

- Year 28.—Kalappāl (Tj.)—A certain Āttirayan Mahādēva Bhaṭṭan of Śuttavallinallūr Śōlanukkanallūr went to the Pāṇḍya country and died there without paying the arrears of taxes due on his lands from the
- 19108 of 1911 (n.-d.) is a parivarttanai-isaivu-tittu between the temple and the matha.
- <sup>14</sup>It is suggested that, as the same form occurs in Rājarāja III's records also, both Rājarāja and Rājēndra might have been the sons of Kulöttunga III. *ARE*. 1909, II, 52.

18th year of the reign; the  $k\bar{u}ttapperumakkal$ , afraid of the stigma that would be theirs if the dues were not collected and remitted, sold his land for  $4000~k\bar{a}\acute{s}u$  and met the demand. There was no heir to inherit his land and pay the taxes.

336 of 1925.

Year 31.—Tiruvaḍatturai (SA.)—Presentation of a tāli-nāņ to the goddess Neri-vār-kulalār by Aram-valattāl-sāni, the wife of Ātrēyan Periyālvān Gangarāyan alias Gangādhara Paṇḍita, a śivabrāhmaṇa of the temple.

227 of 1929.

Year 32.—Kōdiyakkādu (Tj.)—Land for the maintenance of the gardeners of the temple. 514 of 1904.

Year 33.—Vēdāraņyam (Tj.)—Land.

492 of 1904.

There is no regnal year in the following:-

Lēpāka (Cud.)—samastajagadēkavīra. 'Who took the head of two Pāṇḍyas.' Land in Nenpākkam to the temple of Tiruccirrambalam-uḍaiyār. The tirumandira-ōlai who wrote the order was Vīra-śōlap-piramarāyan and the signatories were Viluppādarāyan and Munaiyadaraiyan. Mentions the variyilār, varikkūru-śeyvār and kanakku (record of rights).

420 of 1911.

Mannārgudi (Tj.)—samastajagadēkavīra. Temple of Aņņāmalainātha built in the reign. Land.

(ARE. 1897, paragraph 11) 93 of 1897; SII. vi, 44.

Tiruccengāṭṭanguḍi (Tj.)—samastajagadēkavīra Parakēsari, 'took the heads of two Pāṇḍyan kings.' Land for festival. 77 of 1913.

Tirukkannapuram (Tj.)—samastajagadēkavīra. Provision for Arasagandarāman-sandi called after prince (nammagan) Šēmāp-Pillai in the temple of Ālvār Savuripperumāl.

515 of 1922.

Valivalam (Tj.)—Sale of land to the matha of Tirumüladēva by the priests of the temple. Cites the fourteenth year of Periyadēvar Rājarājadēva.

116 of 1911.

## EARLY KĀDAVAS

Atti (NA.)—Tamil praśasti of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalangoṇḍa Pallavāṇḍār, alias Kāḍavarāyar, son of Kūḍal-Āļappirandān alias Kāḍavarāyan.

296 of 1912; ARE. 1913, II, 66.

Vrddhācalam (SA.)—Ś. 1108.—Tamil praśasti in praise of four generations of Kādavas ending with Vīraśēkhara.

74 of 1918.

## KÕPPERUÑJINGA

Year 2.—Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Sakala-bhuvanacakravartin Kōpperuñjinga. His son Nīlagangaraiyan is mentioned. 505 of 1902.

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- Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Gift of sheep for a lamp by the hereditary watchman of the temple of Tirumudu-kunramuḍaiya-nāyanār. Mentions measure—Dēvāś-rayan.

  69 of 1918.
- Year 3, day 81.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Cölakön. Gift for a cow-stall (tirukköśālai). Also mentions measure Śelvi Rājakēsari. 466 of 1902.
- Year 3.—Munnūr (SA.)—Confirmation by Alagiya Pallavan Vīra Rāyan alias Kacciyarāyan of the gifts made by Aiyadēvar for worship and repairs to the temple. 62 of 1919.
  - Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—date irregular.—Gift of cows for a perpetual lamp to the temple by one of the Agambadi mudalis of Araśūrudaiyān Śenganivāyan Cölak-könār. Ghee measure—Dēvāśrayan.

85 of 1918.

Year 4.—Tiruvāmāttūr (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of land in Avviyūr for the maintenance of a matha called Tiruvēdam Alagiya-tirumadam, on the north side of Ātkonda-dēva temple at Tiruvennainallūr.

35 of 1922.

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- Year 4.—Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Sakala. Kopp. Gift of a necklace: Aļagiya Šīyan Avani-Āļappirandān Kopperunjinganen.....itta padakkamālai, etc. 513 of 1902.
  - Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gift of a cow to the temple by an individual of Araiśūr. Śīya is prefixed to the king's name.

    449 of 1921.
- Year 5.—Āttūr (Ch.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of the village of Āttūr by Alagiya Śīyan Avani-Ālappirandān Kādavan Kōpperuñjingan for building the southern entrance of the temple of Tiruccirrambalamudaiyār at Perumbarrap-puliyūr (i.e. Cidambaram) as a gōpura of seven storeys, named Śokkac-cīyan.

285 of 1921.

- Attūr (Ch.)-Kopperunjingan-olai. His birudas in Sanskrit relate to his achievements. Gift of land to temple by royal order (Devar Tirumugam). Mentions Nīlagangaraiyan. 286 of 1921.
- Cidambaram (SA.)—Sakala. Avani-Āļappirandār Śrī Kopp. Refers to the construction of south göpura and the Āttūr record on the same subject.

463 of 1902.

- Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Sakala. Šrī Köpperunjingadēva before date; then Kūdal Āļappirandān Kādavarāyan Aļagiya-Šīyanāna Köpperunjinganēn.

  500 of 1902.
- Year 6.—Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Sakala. Avani Āļappirandār Kōpp. Gift of cows by certain individuals for supply of ghee. A gift made during the time of Alagiya Šīyan Kōpperunjinga is also recorded.

  496 of 1921.
  - Vrddhācalam (SA.)—Sakala. Köpp. Gift of lands for offerings and flower-garlands by Kūdal Alappirandān Alagiya Šīyan Köpperunjingan of Tirumunaippādi-kil-Āmūr-nādu. 83 of 1918.

- Year 7.—*Tiruveṇṇainallūr* (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Seems to contain copy of an inscription of (Tri)bhuvanavīradēva—29. 320 of 1902; SII. vii, 949.
- Year 8.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Tillayamman (Bhairavar) temple. Mentions temple of Vāraņavāsi Mādēvar. Sale of land to Cōļakkōnār for building the Pidāriyār temple.

  401 of 1903.

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- Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Cōlakōn that the Śāliya merchants (nagara) were to be provided with land for building their houses on condition that they would supply the necessary cloths for the pariśaṭṭam of the god and goddess.

  308 of 1913.
- Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. The mandapa was erected by Araśālvār, the elder sister of Ālappirandān Alagiya Śīyar of Perugai.

511 of 1921.

- Year 10.—Vṛddhācalam(SA.)—Sakala. Śrī Kōpp. Gift of a gold forehead-plate to the God by Avani Āļappirandān alias Kōpperuñjingadēva of Kūḍal in Kīļ-Āmūr-nāḍu in expiation (Prāyaccittam) (of the sin) of (having killed) certain Daṇḍanāyakas (Kēśava and Harihara among them) of the Hoysala king at Perumbalūr and of having seized by force their ladies and treasure. This ornament, cāru-ratnamayam paṭṭam, was called Avani Āļappirandān, and was placed on the image of the deity with the chanting of a Sanskrit text.

  73 of 1918.
- Year 10, 9th day.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp.
  Order of Perumāļ Piļļai alias Cōļakōn. Gift for the
  welfare of the king. An exchange of land. Mentions the Piḍāri kōyil called Tiruccirrambala
  Mahākāļi on the South side of Vikrama-Śōḷan-tengutiruvīdi.
  312 of 1913.
- Year 11.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift of lamp by a Nāyaka of Malaimaņdalam. 450 of 1919.

- Year 11.—Tiruveṇṇainallūr (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp. When the vimāna of the temple was pulled down, the king got re-engraved an older inscription of the 12th year of Tribhuvana-cakravartin Rājarāja-dēva. This old gift was by Āṭkoļi Kāḍavarāyan, for the birth of a son (putrārthamāga). Mentions the 35th year of Tribhuvana-vīradēva.

  486 of 1921.
- Year 11, 113th day.—Vṛddhācalam (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kōpp. Gift of a gold forehead-plate to the deity by Perumāļ Piḷḷai alias Cōḷa-kōnār, one of the mudalis of the king.

  80 of 1918.
- Year 12.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Sakala. Avani. Kõpp. Order of Perumāļ Piļļai alias Cõļa-kõn. Gift of land for a flower-garden. 302 of 1913.
  - "
    Cidambaram (SA.)—An order of Cola-kon that a gift of land made for a flower-garden be engraved on the wall of the shrine and the original documents connected therewith be preserved in the temple treasury.

    326 of 1913.
  - " Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gift of cows for a lamp by a member of the village Assembly. Refers to year 21 of Rājarāja III. 440 of 1921.
- Year 13.—Jambai (SA.)—Sakala. Peruñjinga. Gift of land to the younger brother of a person who cut off his own head in order that a maṇḍapa might be completed.

  119 of 1906.
- Year 14.—Omāmpuliyūr (SA.)—Gift of land by Araśāļvān Ārāvamudāļvān for worship of Vadataļi Udaiyār and purchase of another bit of land from the money obtained by the sale of certain temple jewels.

506 of 1926.

" Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Refers to queen of Sāḍum Perumāļ:—Kūḍal Āļappirandān Kāḍavarāyan Sāḍumperumāļ Nambirāṭṭiyār Peṇṇaraśiyārāna Uḍaiyāļvār tirumagaļār paṭṭāṇḍār nācciyār-āna Nambirāṭṭiyār nācciyārēn. 508 of 1902.

- Year 14.—Vallam (Ch.)—Sakala. Śrī Kōpp. Gift of cows by Sundara Nandi Pammar, one of the mudalis of Pillaiyār Nīlagangaraiyar. 186 of 1892.
- Year 16.—Jambai (SA.)—Sakala. Perunjinga. Agreement among the residents of the country to the north of the Avinai and south of the Pennai. 96 of 1906.

- Pallavarāyanpēṭṭai (Tj.)—Refers to non-payment of taxes due from the 23rd to 25th year of the king (Rājarāja?), revealed in the audit of the revenue accounts and the subsequent attachment of the defaulter's property from his wife and son by bringing up his lands for sale, and the gift of the same for worship, offerings and a lamp in the temple for the welfare of Pillai Cōla-kōnār. 432 of 1924.
- Year 16, day 262.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Cōļa-kōn. Gift for a flower-garden called Śokkac-cīyan kamuku tirunandavanam. 467 of 1902.
- Year 19.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Cōļa-kōn ordered that a gift of land for a grove of trees be made rent-free dēvadānu land and so registered on the temple-wall.

319 of 1913.

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Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift of a sheep for lamp by
Aruṇagiri Perumāļ, one of the sons of Pancanadivāṇa Nīlagararaiyar (Pillaiyār).

365 of 1919.

- Year 20.—Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Gift of 15 Nellūr mādai for lamp in Ambala Perumāļ temple. 356 of 1919.
- Year 21.—Tirukkalukkunram (Ch.)—Sakala. Avani Ālappiranda Kōpp. Gift of lamp; Tirukkalukkunram-udaiya nāyanārkkuk Kaṇṇuḍaip perumāl āna Irājarājak-kaḍangoṇḍārkku pukka Meyyār Pāṇiyār magaļār Pañcanedi-vāṇarāna-Nīlagangarayarku pukka Śōlinga nācciyār viṭṭa tirunundā-viļakku. 181 of 1894.

33

- Year 21.—Tiruvaṇṇāmala (NA.)—(lift of a perpetual lamp by "Peṇṇāṭṭuvānāna Irāja-gambhīra mārāyan" son of "Dēvaraḍiyār Irupattu-nālvaril Tukkaiyāna Tiruvaṇṇāmalai-māṇikkam." 530 of 1902.
- Year 24.—Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—Date irregular. Gift of land and house-sites by Söma-devan of Gömadam.

192 of 1928.

Tiruvalañjuli (Tj.)—Sakala. Köpp. Sale of land and houses to the temple by the assembly of Akhilanāyaka-śēri, a dēvadāna of Akhilanāyaka-catm. on whom they had devolved, as their owners, unable to pay the taxes, had left the village.

194 of 1928.

Year 26.—Tiruvennainallūr (SA.).—Order of Cīnattaraiyar who was in charge of Vilinallūr (tan tandalāna Vilinallūr), in Sēndamangalapparru re: irrigation of certain areca groves and the remission of dues up to date and collection of a lower rate of tax on them for some time thereafter; year 26 mentioned, but not the king's name, in the body of the record.

433 of 1921.

- Year 27.—Brahmadēśam (SA.)—A writ of Kacciyarāyan under orders of the king (Nāyanār tirumugam). Gift of land free of taxes to the temple for festivals on the day of the asterism of Tiruvōṇam in which the king was born for the service called Alagiya Pallavan Sandi and for repairs.

  170 of 1913.
  - Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Sakala. Kādavan Alagiya Śīyan Avaniyālappirandān Śrī Kōpp. Mentions Avani Ālappirandān Nīlagangaraiyar nambirāţţiyār. 517 of 1902.
  - Tiruvannāmalai (NA.)—Nangai Āļvār, queen of Nīlagangaraiyar, gave land for building a shrine called after her. 518 of 1902.

- Year 27.—Tiruvennainallūr (SA.)—Gift of a pair of silver trumpets called "Piccan enru pāḍacconnān" and a gold anklet for Āṭkoṇḍa-dēvar of Tiruveṇṇainallūr by Uḍaiyān Śrī Kailāyam Uḍaiyār of Śeñji, a madhyastha.

  431 of 1921.
- Year 30.—Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Gift of land in Māmbaṭṭu by Ponparappina Vāṇakōvaraiyar. 159 of 1906.
- Year 31.—Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Sakala. Kāḍavan Alagiya Sīyan Avani Ālappirandān Śrī Kōpp. Gift for śandi and repairs by Vāṇakōvaraiyan Tāiyilum Nalla Perumāļ Tirunīrru Vīramāgada Cōlan: Tirunīrru Vīramāgada Šōlac-candikkum tiruppaṇikkum uḍalāga.

  489 of 1902.
- Year 32.—Āvūr (NA.)—Sakala. Peruñjinga. Gift of land for supplying sandal-paste, etc. to Tiruvagattīśvaram-udaiya Nāyanār of Āvūr.

  300 of 1919.
- Year 34.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Order of Vēņādudaiyān. Gift of land as dēvadāna—free of rent, for temple service to Goddess Avani Āļappiranda Nācciyār.

461 of 1902.

Year 35.—Āvūr (NA.)—Sakala. Kōpp. Gift of the image of Astra-dēvar by the Tiśai-vāṇigar with many high sounding titles to the temple at Āvūr in Cēdimangalam on the north bank of the Peṇṇār.

291 of 1919.

Year 36.—Cidambaram (SA.)—Arrangements for car-festival. service, etc. made by Assembly of Cidambaram out of lands presented by land-accountant (nilak-kaṇakku) Danmappiriyan and Tillai Mūvāyira Vēļān.

455 of 1902.

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Neyvanai (SA.)—Sakala. Köpp. Gift of paddy for offerings and other temple requirements. Tirunel-vanai-udaiyār Porkudan-guduttaruliya nāyanār köyil muppadu vaṭṭattu śivap-pirāmaṇaröm kalveṭṭik-kodutta-pariśāvadu.

370 of 1908.

The following inscriptions bear no regnal years:—

Akkūr (Tj.)2—The acts of public good done to the village of Ākkūr by Alagiya Pallavar alias Vīra Pratāpar during his pilgrimage to the sacred places south of the Kāvēri after his conquest of the Hoysalas (Pōsalar) and the Pāṇḍyas.<sup>3</sup> He remitted the taxes and invited those who migrated owing to heavy taxation to return home and take possession of their belongings.

229 of 1925.

Morijona (NA.)—Kūḍal Āļappirandār maganār Toṇḍaimaṇḍalan-goṇḍa Pallavāṇḍārāna Vīrar-vīran Kāḍavarāyar tana.....rāliyēndiya pallavarkkukkūḍal mannavarkku-p(pārā)-li śūlndiśai parik(ka)...ṇḍi paṇḍaḍait(ta)nīrāli....kaṇirāḍumām (ne)n. korrappērāli verpivan śengōl naḍakkum peruvaliyē.

178 of 1921.

Tāyanūr (SA.)—Gift of (cows for) a lamp to Taṇakkamalai Āļuḍaiya-nāyanār by Tāyanūr mangalam kilān Dēvādidēvan malaiyan. 358 of 1909.

Tiruvakkarai (SA.)—Sakala. Kāḍavan Avani-Ālappirandān Kōpp. Bhūmipatih Kṛpāṇamallah Sarvajñakhaḍgamallan. Building of a sluice for the tank at (or called)—Olugarai: Olugarai ērikku madagu śeyvittu ivvērikku nīr pugak-kālungalluvittapadi.

191 of 1904.

Tiruvaṇṇāmalai (NA.)—Niśśankamalla Sakala. Kōpp. Protector, of Mallai. His son drove the Telungar to the north to perish. Relates to gifts of ornaments by the king and erection of buildings by the son of the king.

480 of 1902.

\*First line Sakalabhuvana-cakravartigal Śrī Köpperuñjinga-dēvar-nāļil.

Posalargaļaiyum sirai koņdaruļip-pāņdiyargaļait-tirai-koņdaruļi mīņdu eļundaruļic-coļamaņdalam pāttaruļik-kāvēri ārrukkut-tenkaraiyē kiļakku nokki eļundaruļi tiruppadigaļ-ellām kumbiţţaruļi.

- Tiruvēndipuram (SA.)—Construction of the west gōpuram of Tiruvēndipuram Viṣṇu temple for the merit of Kōpperuñjinga. 146 of 1902.
- Tribhuvani (Pondicherry)—Avani Āļappirandān. Repair of the embankment, sluices and irrigation channels of the tank at Tribhuvana-mādēvi. Also a temple on its bank.

  182 of 1919.
- Tripurāntakam (Kar.)—Nāgari, Telugu and Grantha versions. Avanyanasambhavaha Sarvajñakhadgamalla Niśśankamalla Mahārāja-simha, son of Jīya Mahīpati and Šīlavati. Various gifts to temples and the building of the eastern gōpuram of the Cidambaram temple.

  197, 198 and 202 and 1905.
- Vāyalūr (Ch.)—Tamil prose and 5 verses—Eulogy of Sakalabhuvana-cakravarti Kōpperuñjingadēva who took Śōṇāḍu after defeating the Cōļa king at Teḷḷāru and imprisoning him with his ministers.

418 of 1922.

## MISCELLANEOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

This list contains a selection from records which, though they cannot be assigned to particular Cōla monarchs, undoubtedly belong to the period of Cōla rule, and throw light on social and economic conditions. They are arranged in the order in which they appear in the Epigraphical Reports.

Udayēndiram (Ch.)—Copper-plates. King Vīra Cōḍa, on the advice of Nīla, his Brahmin minister, approached the Cōḷa monarch, Parakēsari, for permission to grant a village to Brahmins in his territory, and obtained it.

EI. iii, p. 80-2.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Vīra Campa. Ś. 1236. Construction of a Maṇḍapa, called Bhadra, for Śrīvallādhipati and of the temple, Nāyakaśivālaya, close to it.

3 of 1890; El. iii, p. 70.

Karuvūr (Tri.)—Kōnērinmaikondān. Privileges of the Kanmāļar of Vengāla Nāḍu defined with effect from Āḍi month of the 15th year of the reign. The privileges were: the use of irattaiccangu and bhērikai in domestic occurrences, of sandals when going out, and of lime plaster for their houses.

66 of 1890; SII. iii, 25.

Jambukēśvaram (Tri.)—Mahāmandalēśvara Uraiyūrpura-varādhīśvaran Vālaka Kāmaya alias Akkalarāya. Ś. 1403. Gift of one vēli of land to the temple from out of his nāyakattanam on the north bank (of the Kāvēri). 30 of 1891; EI. iii, p. 72

Śrīrangam (Tri.)—Cennaya Bālayadēva with Telugu-Cōḍa titles: Uraiyūrpura-varādhīśvara etc. Ś. 1452 (exp.). Gold for offerings; gold ornaments, silver vessels and a garden to Rangēśa and goddess Niculavallī set up by the king. Mentions Kṛṣṇa-rāya (of Vijayanagar). 56 of 1892; SII. iv, 503.

- Kāncipuram (Ch.)—Campa, son of Vīra Cōḍa. Ś. 1236. Gift of a new Puṣyaratha to the god of Attiyūr. Verse (in Sanskrit) composed by Mantri Vanabhid. 51 of 1893; EI. iii, p. 71.
- Tiruvālangādu (C.)—Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-cakravarti Parāntakadēva. Year 9. Land for offerings on Amāvāsya days to Dakṣiṇāmūrti-dēva in the temple of Tiruvālangādudaiyār.

16 of 1896; SII. v, 879.

- Utturamērūr (Ch.)—A bhaṭṭavṛtti endowed by Sannaiccāni—(educational endowment). Studies, pp. 116-7.

  39 of 1898; SII. vi, 322.
- Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—...kēsarivarman—Year 3. Gold for lamp. Fifteen kaļañju entrusted to the Vaḍakkilangāḍi Śankarappāḍiyār of the place.

78 of 1898; SII. vi. 363.

- Alangudi (Tj.)—Ś. 1186. Mentions Karikāla (I. 3) and a miracle of his time—a shower of gold. Praise of Rathākāras and their udaya (prosperity) followed by the record of a voluntary impost on the Rathakāras of the eighteen Viṣayas and the arrangements for its annual collection which included such sanctions as breaking mud pots and lifting bronze vessels.

  4 of 1899; SII. vi, 439.
- Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Narasingan rebuilt with black stone the temple of Idaigali.

118 of 1900; EI. vii, p. 146.2

- Tirukköyilür (SA.)—This śrīvimānam was constructed by Sembangudaiyān Nārāyaṇan Ādittan alias Sōlasundara-mūvēnda-vēļān on behalf of the Miļāda chief Narasingavarman. 120 of 1900; EI. vii, p. 147.
- Tirukköyilür (SA.)—Śōla-kēraladēva. Year 3. Sheep for lamp and sale of land to a resident of Manalür

<sup>1.</sup>Cf. 261 of 1923. (Pandaravadai).

<sup>&</sup>quot;Cf. 123 of 1900 (Year 6 of Parak. Rājēndradēva).

on the north bank of the Pennār in Vānakoppādi alias Madhurāntaka Vaļanādu. The purposes for which the land was endowed included the recitation of Tirunedundāndagam at a festival in the temple of Trivikramap-perumāļ. The vaikhānasas had charge of both the gifts.

126 of 1900; SII. vii, 139.3

Sirrāmūr (SA.)—A Tamil verse recording a gift by Kadavar Konpāvai, a Cola queen.

203 of 1902; SII. vii, 830.

Kīlūr (SA.)—Śōla-kēraļadēva. Year 3. Sheep for lamp to Tiruvīraṭṭānattu-mahādēva by a merchant of Vīra-śōlapuran. 253 of 1902; SII. vii, 881.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—Ś. 876. Sheep for lamp to Tiruttoņdīśvara by the dēviyār of Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamāṇikkerumānār. 338 of 1902; EI. vii, p. 137.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—Ś. 875. Sheep for lamp by Munaiyadiyaraiyar Kulamānikkan Rāmadēvan.

356 of 1902; El. vii, pp. 136-7.

Tirunāmanallūr (SA.)—kadalśūlnda pār mādu. Rājakkēsari-varman alias Tribh.-cn. Rājarājadēva. <sup>4</sup> Year 8. An attempt by Rājarāja Kādavarāya to resettle in the village some persons who had gone off as merchants to other places.

375 of 1902; SII. vii, 1005.

Tirukkaļar (Tj.)—Building of the mandapa (in front of the central shrine of Pārijātavānēśvara) by Karuņākara of Paļaiyanūr.

645 of 1902; SII. viii, 250.

Tiruvadi (SA.)—A gift of tax-free land by Kālingarāyan in the form of a communication (sirumuri)

\*127 of 1900 (SII. vii, 140) is similarly a sale of land to the same temple by the Sabhā of Madhurāntaka-catm. (Tirukköyilür). The inscription is also dated: Śōlakērajadēva, Year 3.

Either Rājak, is a mistake for Parak, or Rājarāja for Rājādhirāja, the second ruler of the name being meant in either case.

addressed to the Sthānattār and accountants of the temple of Vīraṭṭānamuḍaiyār at Adhirājamangalyapura.

40 of 1903; SII. viii, 313.

Tiruccendurai (Tri.)—....kēsari 12. Describes in detail the circumstances that led to the building of Viṣṇu temple called Pulalāya Viṇṇagar to the west of Īśānamangalam. Refers to a Ganga king without mentioning his name.

324 of 1903; SII. viii, 633.

Tiruccoppuram (SA.)—Land in Toṇḍaimān-nallūr to a temple. A verse at the beginning mentions, among other things, that a Toṇḍaimān gave a crown to Ponni-nāḍuḍaiyān (Cōļa) at his request.

114 of 1904.5

Tiruppāļappandal (SA.)—Tribhuvana - cakravartin Vijayarājēndra Cōļadēva, 11. Mentions Alagiya-śōla alias Piridigangan alias Vaļandarum-perumāļ.

162 of 1904.

Tiruvārūr (Tj.)—Year 13, day 202. Tax-free land to Pūngōyil-nambi who sang the Vīranukka-vijayam in honour of 'nammakkal Vīrašōla Anukkar'. Tyāga-vinōdak-kadigai-mārāyan was the kēlvi.

548 of 1904.

Tiruvālīśvaram (Tin.)—Achievements of the Mūnru-kai-mahāsēnai under whose protection were placed the temple of Tiruvālīśvaram, its treasury and servants.

120 of 1905.

Tirumayānam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērin-mai-koṇḍān, 22. Land. Another record (in continuation) of the 11th year of some un-named king providing for the recitation of the Vedas, and the Śrīrudram and performances on the Vīṇā.

54 of 1906.

- Jambai (SA.)—Karikāla Cōļa-dēva (2)7. Mentions the grant to the temple in former times of the village of Raṇabhīma-mangalam by Vāṇakōvaraiyar Vīraparumar. The gift was renewed in the presence of the nādu of Vāṇagappādi.

  109 of 1906.
- Jambai (SA.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Vijaya-rājēndradēva,<sup>6</sup> 4. Building of the entrance (tiru-vāśal) and gōpura by a native of the Cōla country.

114 of 1906.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Uḍaiyār Śrī Śōla-kēraļadēva, 3. Cows and lamp for akkār-aḍalait-tiru-vamidu by Parāntaka Yādava-Bhīma alias Uttamaśōla Malāḍuḍaiyār of the Bhārgava gōtra.

133 of 1906; ARE. 1907, II, 39.

Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Devapperumāļ, the vēļaikkāri of Rājarāja Malaiyakula-rājan alias Nīrērraperumāļ alias Edirigaļ Nāyan, vows sati and exhorts others to kill her if she fails to keep her vow, and utters foul imprecations against those who fail to do so.

156 of 1906.

- Elvānāśūr (SA.)—Trivikrama Cöladēva, 12. One and three-twentieths of a kāśu for lamp. 171 of 1906.
- Tiruviśalūr (Tj.)—Ornaments by Sembiyan Mahādēvi, mother of Parakēsari Śrī Gaṇḍarādittan Madhurāntaka.<sup>7</sup>
  28 of 1907; SII. iii, 148.
- Kodumbālūr (Pd.)—Construction, by Vikramakesari, of three Vimānas and grant of land and a big matha to Mallikārjuna, a Kālāmukha ascetic.

129 of 1907; JOR. vii, pp. 1-10.

Periyaköttai (Md.)—Rājakēsari alias Tribhuvana-cakravartin Śrī...... Gift of a Sandhyā-dīpa to the shrine of Naccinārkkiniyar. 458 of 1907.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>Among the successors of Rājarāja III (?) ARE. 1907, II, 41. <sup>†</sup>i.e. Madhurāntaka (Uttama Cōla), son of Gaṇḍarāditya.

Kuttālam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmai-koṇḍān, 29. Mentions the shrine of Vikrama-cōlīśvaram-uḍaiyār at Kulōttunga-śōlan Kurrālam, and the revenue survey of the sixteenth year of Sungandavirtta Kulōttunga Cōladēva. The royal order is addressed to Vāṇādarāya and relates to a gift of land to the temple of Ōmkārēśvara built by Araiyan Āļuḍaiya-nāyan alias Jayadhara Pallavaraiyan, also called Kurrālam-Uḍaiyān.8

483 of 1907.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Year 22. Land for the ōduvār in the Tirukkaikotti of the temple by order of Śokkanāyan alias Rājagambhīra Śōliyavaraiyan. Mentions the peruvaļi (trunk road) leading to Kaliyāṇapuram.

203 of 1908.

Kōvilūr (Tj.)—Year 8+1. Land to Paripūrņa Śivā-cārya, who presided over the Kūttādu-nāyanār-madam on the western side of the temple and who belonged to the santāna of Tiruccattimurrattumudaliyār.

218 of 1908.

Tiruvilimilalai (Tj.)—Gifts of tiles covered with gold to the temple. One of the donors was Vijayarājēndradēva Aņukkiyār Pallavan Paṭṭālinangai.

384 of 1908.

Tiruvānaikkāval (Tri.)—Gift of the Cola country by Sundara Pāṇḍya to the Bāṇa King.

481, 482 of 1908.

Konērirājapuram (Tj.)—This figure is that of Šāttan Guṇabhaṭṭan alias Haracaraṇa-śekharan of Ālattūr, who caused this stone temple to be built under orders of Uḍaiya Pirāṭṭiyār, the mother of Madhurāntaka Uttamacōļa. Śāttan Guṇabhaṭṭan was given the title Rājakēsari Mūvēndavēļān in recognition of his services.

626 of 1909; SII. iii, 147.

Kōnērirājapuram (Tj.)—Year 7. Mentions some of the charities of Sembiyan Mahādēvi. Details of temple economy and revenue administration.

635 of 1909; SII. iii, 151.

- Tirunāgēśvaram (Tj.)—Mentions Gandarāditya, the harmya (temple) Nāgē......, Madhurāntaka, and perhaps also his mother and two queens; (fragment). 219 of 1911; ARE. 1912, II, 20.
- Šāyāvanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērin-maikoņdān, 18, day 156. Some tenants of the dēvadāna lands of the temple did not pay their kadamai regularly till the seventeenth year, turned bad (śila atikkiramangaļ śeydu), and went and lived in another village; Vāṇakōvaraiyan represented to the king that their kāṇi lands should be sold in Caṇḍēśvarap-peruvilai and that the produce of the lands cultivated by them on lease (aḍai koṇḍu payir śeyda) should be appropriated towards the kaḍamai due from them, and the whole paid into the temple treasury. The king issued order accordingly, the tiru-mandira-ōlai-nāyakan being Rājanārāyaṇa Mūvēnda-vēļān.
- Tiruvorriyūr (Ch.)—śīr manni iru nāngu. Parakēsari Tribhuvana-cakravartin Ulaguyyavanda Perumāļ, 3. Mentions Pugaļ-vāṇiyan of Karuvili in Milalaik-kūrram in the Pāṇḍi-nāḍu, who received from the king, while the latter was encamped at Karuvili, the chiefship of Ponmāru in Kalvāy-nāḍu, where he found some rājadrōhins when he took charge. (Incomplete).
- Vīralūr (NA.)—Fragment. Sattimangalat-taññurruvarum nānāttēsiyum Vīra-saru-iraviyōmum ivvamsa .....vaļañjiyan. 349 of 1912.
- Ūttattūr (Tri.)—Construction of the stone temple and prākāra of the goddess by Umaiyāļvi Tāyilunallāļ

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<sup>\*</sup>Usually of Rājarāja III, a Rājakēsari.

alias Śivakāmasundari Māņikkam, one of the dēvar-adiyār of the temple of Togumāmaņi-Nāyanār.

504 of 1912.

Ūttattūr (Tri.)—Kōnērinmaikoņdān. Year 33, day 315. An order of the king authorising the collection of vāram and variśai from the 34th year in the Ūrrattūr-nāḍu. The exemptions recognised include: ūramai iraiyilip-parrup-pēru, dēvadānam, tiruviḍai-yāṭṭam paḷḷiccandam, aiyan-pātti, maḍappuram, agarapparru, baṭṭavirutti and other iraiyiligaḷ.

525 of 1912.

Cidambaram (SA.)—Ś. 18, (omitted thousand?). Foundation by the Cōla king of a temple (karuvaittān) for the glory of Cōlakula-valli.

341 of 1913.

Tirumaṇañjēri (Tj.)—An order of Udaiyāpirāṭṭiyār, and the officers Kandāḍai-nambi and Piccan who constructed the temple at Tirumaṇañjēri, making provision for the daily expenses of the temple.

10 of 1914.

- Ratnagiri (Tri.)—Rāśingadēvan alias Śōlakōn built three sections (patti) to the east of the manimandapa.

  144 of 1914.
- Kolattūr (Pd.)—Year 33. The temple lands lying uncultivated owing to a breach in the tank were let out on permanent tenancy in order that the tank might be repaired and the lands cultivated.

379 of 1914.

- Tirucculi (Rd.)—S. 1152. Mentions defeat of a certain Jananātha, who refused to make obeisance, by Sunda..... (incomplete). 419 of 1914.
- Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Ś. 830. Gold for lamp by Iļāḍādittan, a native of a village in Vaḍagarai Innambar-nāḍu, a sub-division of Śōḷa-nāḍu.

203 of 1915.10

<sup>\*</sup>Note the omission to mention Parantaka I—ARE. 1916, IL, 9.

Brahmadēśam (NA.)—Ś. (8)30. Gold, 12½ kaļanju, to the temple at Rājamalla-catm. by Kaṇakkāyan Śāttan Kaṇavadi, a native of Kōṭṭūr in Śengāṭṭuk-kōṭṭam.

212 of 1915.

Vikravāndi (SA.)—Sakalaloka - cakravartin Rājanārāyaṇan Vikrama Pāṇḍya. Registers the sarvamānya of the tirumaḍaiviļāgam to the temple of Cēdikula-cintāmaṇīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār.

288 of 1915.

Šrīmuṣṇam (SA.)—Kali 4060. Irungōlakōn alias Nārāyaṇan Pugal-uyppavar-kaṇḍan caused to be dug a tank called Vindha-mahādēvippērēri, with a sluice in its middle, called Vijayādittan. 240 of 1916.

Mannārkoyil (Tin.)—Vāsudēvan Kēśavan alias Sendalangāradāsar (also called Mahāmuni at the end) of Mullaipalli in Malai-mandalam set up an image of Kulaśēkhara Perumāļ, and declared Vindanūr its tiruvidaiyāttam. He settled the boundary of the village on the strength of an old document. The village had formerly been surveyed under royal orders in the ninth year of Rājēndra-Cōļa-dēva, and had been registered as a tiruvidaiyāttam in the temple of Rājēndraśōļa-vinnagar in Rājarāja-catm. Mentions puravu-vari-kaņkāņi, tirumandira-ōlaikkankāni, ullālaik-karuvu-kalattu āriyak-kan-kāni, and māligaik-kankāni who wanted the boundaries to shown by the village officers including mattiyakkan, kollan, taccan, tattān and ürp-paraiyan. 400 of 1916.

Ennāyiram (SA.)—Ś. 268 (omitted thousand?)—
Jaya. Mahāmandalēsvara Rāja-Rājēndra Cōļa.
Grant of villages, all in the pidāgais of Ennāyiram,
to temple.

339 of 1917.

Ennāyiram (SA.)—Land for offerings, recitation of tiruppadiyam and three Vedas, and for feeding

506 Brahmins (details given) in the Rājēndra-śölanśālai. Mentions ūr-vāriyap-perumakkal.

343 of 1917; ARE. 1918, II, 29.

Madakaśira (An.)—Registers that the king of Vengiran away on hearing that the Cōla (king) had ordered Śōliya-varaśan to conquer that country.

751 of 1917.11

Tiruvidaivāyil (Tj.)—11 verses of a hymn of Tiru-Nānasambanda on Tiruvidaivāy.

8 of 1918; ARE. 1918, II 34.

- Tiruvenkādu (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērin-mai-koṇḍān. Year 18, day 207. Assignment to temple of income in kind and money from certain lands confiscated from three persons who had been guilty of treason. Royal secretary was Neriyuḍaic-cōḷa Mūvēndavēḷān.

  506 of 1918.
- Dādāpuram (SA.)—Vessels by a dancing girl to the temple of Kundavai Vinnagar Āļvār for the sacred bath. Mentions Irāman Śivaśaraṇan alias Śōlapurandara Mūvēnda-vēļān, the headman of Mīrai.

  16 of 1919.
- Kiļiyanūr (SA.)—Sale of land by assembly to Gangan Ambalavan Gandarādittan of Kuvaļālam in Gangarusāyira for presentation to the temple of Tiruvagnīšvaradēva for Śrībali, etc. 146 of 1919.
- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērin-maikoṇḍān. Year 13+1, day 76. Gift of taxes from Siru-kōliyil and Perun-gōliyil in Uttaramēlūr-parru for offerings to a new image, repairs to the temple, bhāṣyavṛtti for expounding the Rāmānuja-bhāṣya, and for the feeding of certain jīyars in the matha of the temple.

  493 of 1919.
- Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—An ölai of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccola stating that the Nādavar of Jayangonda-śola-

<sup>&</sup>quot;Cf. 752 of 1917, 23 of 1917, both of Rājēndra I, Year 10.

maṇḍalam remitted six kalam of paddy per vēli from the kaḍamai due on all lands which were dēvadāna, tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam, paḷḷiccandam, agarapparru, maḍappuram, jīvitapparru, paḍaipparru and vanniyapparru.

556 of 1919.

Kāncīpuram (Ch.)—The cows and sheep belonging to the temple of Aruļāļa Perumāļ may graze freely on certain lands in a number of villages (named) in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam and no fee would be levied on them by the owners of the lands.

623 of 1919.

Śaļukki (NA.)—As the weavers of Śaļukki were unable to pay the various minor dues imposed on them and had left the village, these dues were consolidated into a lump sum tax on each loom with provision for remission when the looms were not working.

471 of 1920.12

Kollūru (Gu.)—Ś. 10(92). Five Rājanārāyaņa-gadya for lamp by a servant of Kāpi-nāyaka. 709 of 1920.

Tiruvallam (NA.)—Pramādi, Arpaši 2. One hundred kuļi of land in Tīkkālivallam by officers in charge of the temple treasury at Tiruvallam to poet Varadaya of Kuraṭṭi who had composed the Tiruvallai Andādi.

233 of 1921.

Kāļahasti (C.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin . . . Cōļadēva 15. Sheep for lamp by Pudōlasāni, wife of Eriyamareddi of Kappalūr. 121 of 1922.

Kāļahasti (C.)—(On the pedestal of a bronze statue). Nambirāṭṭiyār Cōļa-mahādēvi caused to be made by Niccapaṭṭālaka of Kaṭṭinallūr (in Kāñjirukkai-nāḍu, of the Rājarāja-maṇḍalam) by order of Śrī Rājēndra-cōļadēva. 168b of 1922.

Pulikallu (C.)—Rājakēsari Udai.....jēndradēva 6. Construction of a tank with water-channel and of a temple by Pālayan alias Nittavināda Śōla-gāmuṇḍan.

343 of 1922.

<sup>19</sup> This seems a rather late record.

- Anandamangalam (Ch.)—Māļigai, kōyil and maṇḍapa built of stone by Koḍaiccāttan Kēṇikilār-kōn, son of Arangaippadi-piccan. 429 of 1922.
- Uttaramērūr (Ch.)—Regulates the turn of days of worship in the temple among three nambis (priests).

  191 of 1923.
- Köyil-Tēvarāyanpēttai (Tj.)—pū mangai vaļara. Parakēsari alias Tribhuvana-cakravartin Parāntakadēva, 9. Land of the extent of kālē-mukkāṇik-kīleṭṭu-mā bought for six kāśu and given for amudupaḍi to Tiruccēlur Mahādēva by a Kuḍikkallan Araiyan Kaṇṇappan alias Rājakēsarip-Pēraraiyan of Kāli-kuḍi in Kiliyūr-nāḍu. 261 of 1923.
- Mēlppaļuvūr (Tri.)—Year 22. Land for lamp in the shrines in the Avani-kandarpa-Īśvara-gṛham by Paluvēṭṭaraiyan Kumaran Maravan.

355 of 1924.

- Tanjore (Tj.)—On the lintel of the south entrance into the central shrine of the Brhadīśvara temple: Svasti Śrī-Vikkirama Śōlan tiru-vāśal.

  414 of 1924.
- Mūvalūr (Tj.)—Praise of the charities of Cēdirāja alias Puduvaic-caḍaiyan and of Piḷḷaip-perumāḷ in Sanskrit and Tamil.

29-31 of 1925; 13 Sen Tamil, iv, pp. 251-2.

Kōmal (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērinmai-koṇḍān, 11. Tax-free land at Tattamangalam on the north bank of Vīraśōlappērāru to a servant of the temple of Alagiya-nāyanār at Kōmal alias Kulōt-tungaśōla-catm., for the maintenance of a matha.

40 of 1925.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—By the side of two figures facing a linga one behind the other: Eluvan Candirādittan of Varambūśal who built one padai

<sup>18</sup> Repeated in part of Sittäkkädu (Tj.), 33-34 of 1925.

of this temple; behind him Nakkan Vuņņāttadigaļ, a peņdātti of the Periyavēlam. 106 of 1925.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—Year 4. Tax-free gift of 4½ vēli of land to temple by the vāyttalaippadi-kulai-yaraiyargaļ (irrigation-committee?) of the assembly of Sirrānaiccūr, who had got it tax-free from Parakēsari Udaiyār Kāvērikkarai-kaṇḍa Karikāla-śöla-dēva.

110 of 1925.

Tiruvāduturai (Tj.)—Near a figure worshipping a linga: Dāman Amalan alias Namaśśivāya of Śirrādi in Tirunaraiyūr-nādu.

141 of 1925.

Mēlpāḍi (Kīļaiyūr) (Tj.)—Kōuērinmaikoṇḍān. Year 16, day 303. Royal order at the request of Kulōttungaśōḷa Kēṇiyādarāyan to the authorities of the temple of Viśvēśvaradēva at Vīdiviḍanga-catm. granting a tank at Arangarkuḍi to the temple for growing water-lilies. On a complaint that this would interfere with the irrigation of dēvadāna lands, the irrigation rights were defined and the days for such irrigation fixed. The tirumandira-ōlai was Neriyuḍaiccōḷa-Mūvēndavēḷān. 179 of 1925.

Mēlapperumbaļam (Tj.)—Years 5 and 13. Sales of persons to the temple as adimais; eight persons—price lost; six for 13 kāśu by a Brahmin of Nāngūr; seven persons for 30 kāśu by a lady, the sale including herself with her husband as agent (mudukan) for putting the transaction through; 15 persons for 30 kāśu by a Veļļāļa lady, sale including herself, her daughter, grandson and their descendants.

216-19 of 1925; ARE. 1925, II, 18.

Tillaiyādi (Tj.)—Kōnērinmaikondān. Year 7, day 290. At the instance of Pallavarāyan, the king granted permission to a Rājarāja Piccan to enjoy the right of tiruppadiyakkāni and mādāpattiyam in the temple of Tillaiyāli-nallūr and to nominate persons of his own choice for the performance of the duties connected therewith.

236 of 1925.

Tirukkaḍaiyūr (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērin-maikoṇḍān. Year 18, day 285. At the instance of Pallavarāyar, the king granted the land to the south of the temple of Kālakāladēvar for house-sites and flower-gardens. He also ordered that the silted channels in Erukkāṭṭuccēri, a village endowed for the maintenance of perpetual lamps, were to be dug again and used for irrigation, and that the residents of Kāvērippūmpaṭṭinam were to be responsible for the safe custody of the temple jewels and utensils.

252 of 1925.

Tiruviḍaikkaļi (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Kōnērin-maikoṇḍān. Land to Pillaiyār Tirukkaḍavūruḍaiyār by the assembly for opening a road to the sea to take the image of God for a sea-bath on festive occasions. Mentions the land survey of the sixteenth year of Kulōttunga who abolished the tolls.

269 of 1925.

Tiruvidaikkaļi (Tj.)—Konērinmaikoņdān. Year 21. Tax-free gift of land by order of the king for the maintenance of a matha built by Karpaganjēri-Nārāyaṇan of the temple of Tiruvirāmīśvara-pagavar. Royal secretary was Vānavan Mūvēndavēļān.

274 of 1925.

Acyutamangalam (Tj.) — Tribhuvana - cakravartin Kōnērinmaikoṇḍān. Mentions two oil mills (śekku) one already in existence in the fifth year, and another set up in the sixth year, both in the temple premises. Twenty-four Śankarap-pāḍiyār, twelve for each, were required by Uḍayār Svāmidēvar to accept some money (mudal koṇḍu) and supply oil regularly to the temple in proportion to the sums taken by each from the sixth year; (incomplete).

395 of 1925.

Acyutamangalam (Tj.)—Year 3, day 156. Agreement by three carpenters of Sōmanātha-catm. to serve in the several hamlets of the village for remuneration

in consideration of the grant by the king of two mā of land to each of them.

405 of 1925.

Sembiyanmahādēvi (Tj.)—Land for bath at monthly sankarāntis and for feeding 100 Brahmins on uttarāyaṇa and dakṣiṇāyana sankrāntis in the temple of Śrī Kailāsa built by Śembiyan Mahādēvi. The lands were bought by the princess for the purpose from two ladies, a daughter and her mother, who had respectively the right to the land by strīdhana and by gift from the father of the family.

479 of 1925.

Śembiyamahādēvi (Tj.)—220 kaļanju of gold (by the ūrkkal) by Arumoli Arinjigaippirāṭṭi and ..... Kundavaiyār for offerings in the temple on the day of Kēṭṭai in the month of Cittirai. The money was deposited with the Śrī Kailāsattu Śāsanabaddha-Caturvēdi-bhaṭṭat-tānap-perumakkaļ.

482 of 1925.

Anāngūr (Tj.)—List of dēvadāna lands of Tiruvagastīśvaram Udaiyār at Tiruvānāngūr, including land at Panangudi granted by Śembiyan-Mahādēvippirāṭṭiyār (mother of Uttamacōla) who constructed this stone temple for god. 75 of 1926.

Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—Year 30, day 154. Royal order permitting the temple authorities to punish and bring back to service some persons who had been presented to the temple by Vayirādarāyar and his wife, and others who had been purchased, since all these had absconded from their work.

94 of 1926.

Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—Gives the length of measuring rod Ulagaļandān equal to the one engraved in the Rājarājēsvara temple at Tanjore. 97 of 1926.

Tiruvālangādu (Tj.)—States that the worshipping figure near the inscription is Vāgīśar, the headman of Manalūr.

98 of 1926.

- Kuttālam (Tj.) Parakēsari Kōnērinmaikoņḍān. Year 12, day 207. Royal gift of village Kāvirinallūr, free of taxes, as dēvadāna to the temple of Tirukkarraļi Mahādēva through the assembly of Tiruvaļundūr-nāḍu. Portions of the village had been confiscated as veļļān vagai from a certain Āridan Nāgan Āditta Piḍāran for some crime (not specified) and the rest had been acquired by purchase or exchange from several persons. The sabhās of several villages attest the document through representatives.
- Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—The Maņavāļēšvara temple up to the kālpadai and fourteen stones in the tādippadai was constructed by Tiruvaiyārru-yōgi of Nallūr.

127 of 1926.

- Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Gift of a silver kalasam, 142 kalasīju in weight, to Tiruvēļvikkudi Āļvār by Pirāntakan Mādēvadigaļār alias Sembiyan Mahādēviyār.
- Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Mentions the construction of the rest of Maņavāļēśvara temple by the Vaļanjiyar and the Nānā-dēśiyat-tiśai-yāyirat-tainnūrruvar.

131 of 1926.

- Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—Kāccuvan Kādan Keţţi alias Tiru-vaiyāru-yōgi of Tirunallūr founded the temple of Nagarīśvara at Kañjāru-nagaram, and built part of the temple at Tiruvēļvikkudi. 139 of 1926.
- Tiruvilakkudi (Tj.)—pū madum puvi mādum. Para .....dēva, 19. Money and utensils to God Periyadēva and his consort set up in the temple of Maṇavāla-nambi.
- Madavilāgam (Ch.)—tirumagal porpeydavum. Rājakēsari Rājēndra, 29, (spurious). 920 kuļi of land for lamp by a headman of Vallam. 490 of 1926.
- Kumbakōnam (Tj.)—Ś. 1476, Ānanda. Two villages Vayalūr and Ēļāngatṭaļaik-kirāmam given by K—100

Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Gururāja Rudradēva-śōḷa Mahārāja for worship and offerings to Ādi-Kumbhēśvara and for feeding some brahmins daily in the temple.

291 of 1927.

Kūttanūr (Tj.)—This image of Sarasvati-dēvi (on a pedestal) was set up by Kavip-perumāļ Ōvāda-kūṭṭan, the grandson of Kaviccakravartti, also called Malariyuḍaiyān.

109 of 1928.

Tiruppalanam (Tj.)—Tribhuvana-cakravartin Könērin-maikoṇḍān. Year 14, day 316. Royal order assigning tax-free land at Vīramānguḍi alias Periyakkuḍi for worship to the image of the goddess set up by Tirunaṭṭamāḍi alias Vijayālaya Muttaraiyan in the temple at Tiruppalanam in Rājarāja-valanāḍu.

184 of 1928.

Tiruppalanam (Tj.)—Agreement among members of the nāḍu, nagaram and padinen-viṣayam assigning, for amudupaḍi and tiruppaṇi in the temple of Kaṇṇirainda Perumāl (at Akalankapuram in Virai-kūrram, a sub-division of Vikkiramaśōla-valanāḍu), the income from tenants and from dues levied on certain articles of merchandise (ēruśattu iranguśāttu pākkuppodi milagupodi).

187 of 1928.

Tiruvadatturai (SA.)—puvi mangai valara. Rājakēsari Cakravartin Parāntakadēva, 9. Stops with the regnal year. 225 of 1929 (ante i, p. 165, n.)

Pulapatturu (Gu.)—Sheep by a servant of Madhurāntaka Pottappiccōla Manuma-sittarasar for a perpetual lamp in the temple of Ādīśvaram Udaiyār at Pulipattūr, also called Rājādhirāja-Pottappiccōla-Āgōmalla-araśarūr in Mēl-Pākkai nādu, a sub-division of Adhirājēndra-śōlamaṇdalam.

106 of 1930.

Tirukködikāval (Tj.)—Assembly of Tirukködikā alias Kannamangalam received gold from Kumaran Ganapati, a merchant of Palaiyārai Nandipuram, and agreed to exempt from taxes the lands presented by him to the temple of Sadāśiva-bhaṭārar for constructing the maḍaviļāgam.

30 of 1931.

Tirukkōdikāval (Tj.)—Verse invoking prosperity to Cöla Tunga, his valliyam (tiger) and citramēli.

50 of 1931.11

Tirukködikāval (Tj.)—Verses in praise of a Cēdi chief of Puduvāpuri, named Śadaiyan, son of Pillai Perumāl.

57, 58 of 1931.

Tiruppūndurutti (Tj.)—The assembly received 30 kaļanju of gold from Sembiyan Bhuvanigangaiyār and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp.

93 of 1931.

Tiruppūndurutti (Tj.)—Gold for lamp by Vayiri Akkanār Tribhuvana-mādēvi. 100 of 1931.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—41. Mentions Trailōkyamahādēvi and Vairamēghan of the Paṭṭuḍaiya Pañcācāryas of the temple.

141 of 1931.

Tiruccatturai (Tj.)—This padai was built by Tiruccirrambalam Udaiyār Jayangonda-śōlan of Kiliyūr. 202 of 1931.

The following are inscriptions from the Mysore area arranged in the alphabetical order of their find spots:—

Bēgūr (Bangalore.)—Vīra Śaiva Vīra Pratāpa Cōļa Rāya, Ś. 1223. Bahudhānya (wrong). Some payments assigned by merchants to the temple. The king has imperial titles. *EC.* ix, Br. 96.

Bommondahalli (Bangalore.)—Kulöttungaśöladēvarayar alias Kaśavadēvar. Land. EC. ix, An. 74.15

Cākanapalli (Mysore)—Parakēsari Odeyār Rājēndradēvar, 38. Ś. 978, Vijaya. Mañjappayya, with several titles, ruling over Mahārājavādi 7000,

<sup>&</sup>quot;Paleographically about the 12th century.

<sup>15</sup>Rice (Intr. 18) assigns the record to the time of Kulöttunga II.

Pulinādu 70 and Murikinād 300 from his capital at Ballūr. Under orders of the Cōla king, he attacked Polakēśi and fought in the battle of Pulimaṭṭi with Sovarasappa. He fell in battle.

MAR. 1928, pp. 44-5, No. 31.

Kelasūru (Mysore.)—Śrī Cōļa Gangadēva, 14. A paļļiccandam of tax-free land by nāṭṭu-kāmuṇḍan Vikramaśōḷap-permāḍi Kāmuṇḍan. EC. iv, Gu. 20.16

Kirangūr (Mysore.)—A stone pond of pure water was constructed by king Pañcava Mahārāja Rājēndra Cōḍa camping here.

EC. iii, Sr. 125.17

Kolatūru (Mysore.)—Copper-plate. Rājēndraśöla Karikālaśōla-cakravartin, in his fifteenth regnal year, gave a village as kāṇi to Cōlāṇḍān of the Mungavamśa of Kulattūr in Kaivāranāḍu in the Nigarili-śōlamaṇḍalam.

EC. iii, Tn. 94.

The following are from Travancore:—

Cōlapuram (Kōṭṭār) (Tv.)—Year 3+7. Boundaries of land given to the local Siva temple and made tax-free at the request of Malavarāyan. The gift included kārānmai and meyyāṭci.

TAS. vi, p. 6.18

Kanyākumāri (Tv.)—Ayyan Mangalakkāman, the minister of the great Cōla, instituted a tannīrppandal and provided ten nāļi of paddy daily (at Manarkudi) for its maintenance.

TAS. i, pp. 169-70.

Pārthivapuram (Tv.)—Vīra-śōla - Perumānadigaļ. Damaged. Expressions traceable are: Veļļittirumēni eļundaruļuvittu karpūra, tirunandāviļakkuvaittu, vīrasolavan-pālam.

TAS. i, pp. 295-6.

<sup>16</sup>May be of the time of Rājēndra I. Contra. Rice, Intr. pp. 15-6. EC. iii, May 14 is a record in the thirteenth year of the same prince.

<sup>17</sup>Ante, Vol. i, p. 204.

<sup>18</sup>The suggestion has been made that the record may be one of the time of Rājēndra I and engraved immediately on the construction of the temple.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Perhaps Virarājēndra.

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- Vol. I. p. 27. 'stories of Bindusāra's conquests in the Deccan and Southern India recorded by the Tibetan historian Tārānāth.' This should read: 'Bindusāra's conquests in the Deccan and Southern India which may be inferred from data recorded by the Tibetan historian Tāranāth.' cf. Smith, Early History of India' p. 157; and Schiefner's Tāranāth pp. 88-9.
  - " p. 132. Pādāvikoņda Naraśinga-pōttaraiyar. cf. 65 of 1909 reproduced in ARE. 1933, II, 5.
  - " p. 162. For the effects of Kṛṣṇa's invasion on the Cōļa empire see also ARE. 1913, II, 14.
  - " p. 182. n. \*. Add: also 444 of 1918.
  - p. 200. n. \*. At p. 65, TAR. 1920-21, K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar suggests that Kāndaļūr near Pūvār in the Neyyāttinkarai Taluq was the Kāndaļūr-sālai of the inscriptions. Kalamaruttal seems to be a verb meaning 'to complete', 'to finish', or possibly 'to excel', 'to beat rivals', in the following sentence relating to the recitation of the Jaiminīya Sāmaveda in 266 of 1923: meykkāṭṭuttīṭṭinārellārum tammil añjupuriyiluñ-jollik-kalamaruttu nallārānāroruvarku vṛddhiyāna ikkāśu mūnrum ittēvarē koḍuppārāga.
  - p. 221. The Kanyākumāri inscription of the 31st year is clearly one of Rājādhirāja I. By an unfortunate mistake, I overlooked the correction made by Gopinath Rao at TAS. i, p. 242. This inscription, entered as

Rājarāja's in the Appendix at p. 526, must be transferred to p. 578, and be read after 721 of 1909 on that page.

- Vol. I. p. 263. n. \*. The line under discussion may also be read: tīdamar-valvinai mā Tamarlingam.
  - " p. 274. n. \*. The proper explanation of the text of the inscription seems to be: Ahavamallanum anjarku+ēvu+tantāngarumbaḍai, i.e., his powerful army despatched so as to strike fear into (the mind of) Ahavamallan.
  - " p. 401. Year 11.—Andanallūr—The regnal year in 359 of 1903 is now read as 1(9)—SII. viii, 668.
  - ,, p. 494. Sucindram inscription of Year 14. In 1. 5 for 'who held from' read 'in', and cancel n \ at the foot of the page.
  - " p. 526. See note above to p. 221.
  - ,, p. 620. The reference at the end of the note to page 30 must be: Studies, II.
- Vol. II. p. 33. n. 87. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar holds (EI. xxii, pp. 140-2) that the Kalinga war which forms the subject of the Parani was fought against Rājarāja Dēvēndravarman in the early years of Kulöttunga's reign. While the Drākṣārāma inscription of the 33rd year of Kulöttunga records that Karuṇākara waged a war against a Dēvēndravarman, there is nothing in it which implies the identity of this war with the one described in the Parani and the probability of more than one war against Kalinga is conceded by K. V. S. Aiyar himself. See also p. 583 n. 37a ante.

- Vol. II. p. 312. n. 120. Add: Since this chapter was printed, I have noticed that the constitution of the townships in the Cola empire and their relation to the central government present some striking analogies with those of the cities in Gaul under the Roman Empire as expounded by Fustel de Coulanges in Livre II, ch. V La Cité Gauloise sous l'Empire romain of his Histoire des Institutions Politiques de l' Ancienne France, 1914. In fact the whole of Livre II, L'Empire romain, is well worth study in this connection.
  - p. 501. The ancient temples of Indo-China, called āśramas, resembled the great South Indian temples very closely. Finot describes āśramas as follows: "Ces établissements complexes que nous décrivent les inscriptions, à la fois temples, couvents, universités, sans doute fortresses au besoin, capables d'abriter une population et de soutenir un siège." Études Asiatiques, i, p. 239.

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